MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1813. No. 1468

ADVERTISEMENT.

Sanctioned by and under
THE PATRONAGE
OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE
EARL OF MOIRA, K. G.
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
&c. &c. &c.

R. J. EDWARDS,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS
THE GENTLEMEN
OF THE
SETTLEMENT
AND THE
PUBLIC,
THAT HE HAS TAKEN POSSESSION
OF THAT EXTENSIVE
AND COMMODIOUS
STABLES
AND
PREMISES,
LATELY THE PROPERTY OF
MR. J. ERRATT,
AND WELL KNOWN BY THE NAME
OF THE
MADRAS
VETERINARY LINES,
AND WILL CONTINUE HIS BUSINESS
AS AN INFIRMARY
FOR SICK AND LAME
HORSES,
AND
A REPOSITORY
FOR HORSES,
AND
CONVEYANCES,
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
OR ON COMMISSION.

R. J. EDWARDS assures those Gentlemen that may employ him with their commands either in the Sale of Horses or to stand at Livery, that the strictest care & attention shall be paid, and from the experience and knowledge he has of Horses from a practice of sixteen Years, under some of the most experienced professors in England, and six Years in India, during which time being continually in practice, hopes that from the strictest attention and care in executing all orders he may be favoured with to gain the support of the Gentlemen of the Settlement.

Gentlemen at up Country Stations will be supplied with Medicines of all description for Horses and Instruments if required, and their orders thankfully received and immediately attended to.

R. J. EDWARDS also begs to inform the Gentlemen, that he pays particular attention to all Horses sent to him to be shod, he finds it necessary to remove the Shoes for the preservance of Horses feet—begs that all Horses may be sent every 15 days from the time of new Shoeing to be removed, and if requisite, new Shoes will be put on; the charge of two Rupees per month will be made, and no extra charge to Subscribers will be made for Bar Shoes if required or any others.

Madras Repository,
November 19th, 1813,
Opposite the Govt. Gardens,
Mount Road.

For Private Sale.
AT R. J. EDWARDS'
Repository,
A HANDSOME GREY
ARAB HORSE,
OF VERY HIGH SPIRIT,
master of about 10 Stone, will make a fine Charger for that Weight— he is very active, or likely to make a good Hunter for the above weight.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT R. J. EDWARDS'
Repository,
A HANDSOME PAIR OF
BAY ARAB
CURRICLE HORSES,
trot remarkable fast, and are an excellent Match, go Seperately in a Bandy, they are Sound and free from vice.

For Private Sale,
AT R. J. EDWARDS'
Repository,
A FINE BAY
ARAB
BANDY HORSE,
trots well, is an excellent figure in Harness, and is perfectly sound and quiet, and at the limited price of One hundred and fifty Star Pagodas, (150.)

For Private Sale.
AT R. J. EDWARDS'
Repository,
A FAST GOING
PEGUE BANDY PONEY,
IS PERFECTLY QUIET,
AND HAS BEEN DRIVEN
BY A LADY,
PRICE 60 PAGODAS.

For Private Sale,
At the Madras Repository,
AN ELEGANT
AND WELL FINISHED
BANDY,
in thorough repair and has been very little used together with a handsome Grey Pegue Poney, and a new Bengal Harness, the above Conveyance is well worth the attention of any Gentleman in want of a handsome Conveyance.

MADRAS REPOSITORY,
Opposite the Govt. Gardens,
19th November, 1813.
Mount Road.

For Private Sale,
AT
R. J. EDWARDS'
REPOSITORY,

AN Elegant and well finished Palanqueen Carriage thorough new with Double Top, Glasses and Venetians Compleat and elegantly Moulded with Brass, is very light and Roomy, and well worth the attention of any Gentleman, in want of a Handsome Good Conveyance.

Madras Repository,
November 19th, 1813.
Opposite the Govt. Gardens,
Mount Road.

For Private Sale,
AT R. J. EDWARDS'
Repository,
A HANDSOME
GREY
FILLY,
Rising three years old, a very handsome figure is likely to answer the Turf, she is got by the famous Horse *Diomede*, the Property of the late Major EVANS, her Dam is got by the well known Arab Horse *Legs*, and Grand Dam a High Cast Arab Mare,

ALSO,
A HANDSOME BAY
FILLY,
From the above Filly's Dam, and got by that well known English Horse *Sweet William*, she was foaled in July 1811, and is now two years off.

A HANDSOME GREY
FILLY,
three years old, and about 14 hands 2½ inches high, has immense power and capital Action, has a great deal of Speed, she is got by that well known English Horse, the Property of the Honorable Company, *Carthagenian*, and out of a very fine Poosa Bred Mare.

Sweet William was always rode by Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, and well known at Madras, the Price of the above three Mares are very moderate, and well worth the attention of Gentlemen in want of high Bred Cattle for the Turf or to Breed from, as they are all large sized Mares.

For Private Sale,
AT R. J. EDWARDS'
Repository,
A PAIR OF POWERFUL BAY
ARAB
CARRIAGE HORSES,
SOUND AND QUIET,
Price 250 Star Pagodas.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
AT R. J. EDWARDS'
REPOSITORY,
A NEAT LIGHT
CHARIOT,
WITH A
POWERFUL
PAIR OF BAY
HORSES,

THAT are perfectly Sound and quiet and the price very moderate,—It is well worth the attention of any Family in want of a good Conveyance.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS STRENG, late of Neggapatam Mariner, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side thereof, to Mrs. EMELIA CATHARINA ELIZABETH STRENG, (the Widow and sole Executrix therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Executrix, at Neggapatam, or to Messrs. ASHTON and MEPPEN, at Madras.

MADRAS, 20th November, 1813.

Advertisement.

THE UNDERTAKER,
Mr. LEWIS DE SENA,

UNDERSTANDING there has been some difficulty in finding his House at night, requests the Servant may be particularly directed to No. 17, Sooncooram Street, or to "the Coffin Godown," (Chavo Potey Godoongoo,) which is well known among the Natives.

MR. L. DE SENA,
TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INFORMING
THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE ERECTS
TOMBS,
MONUMENTS,
&c. &c.

and having had the Superintendance thereof during the life time of the late Undertaker Mr. Daniel Johnson, (who met with general approbation,) he trusts to be able to give the like satisfaction to those who may favor him with their Commands.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,
BEG TO ACQUAINT THE
PUBLIC,
THAT
THEY SOLD
YESTERDAY,
OF THE
ARTICLES,
OF
PLATE,
FURNITURE,
&c. &c.
ADVERTISED FOR SALE,
AT THE
HOUSE
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
AS FAR AS
Lot No. 300 ;
AND WILL COMMENCE
THIS DAY,
At half past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,
WITH
Lot No. 301.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

Sir,

Last night, the *Beauty*, and Society of this place, were amused by a party of Gentlemen, at the "Bangalore Theatre," with the Tragedy of "Douglas," and the after piece "Polly Honeycomb."

As this was the opening of the Theatre, you may well imagine, it was excessively crowded, not only with Gentlemen, but with lovely, blushing roses.

I will not, Mr. Editor, fo'low the same side you did some time ago, to criticise with a scrutinizing eye,—not that I condemn you so severely as Philo-Thalia did, for niping in the bud (as he said) the zeal for Theatrical Performance,—there is always room left for improvement, and I am very sorry to f[illegible] the feelings of the Gentlem[illegible] have been so much [illegible] what I think inadvert[illegible]pt from your pen. Enough of [illegible] Editor.

Previous to the rising of the curtain, a Prologue was spoken, expressive of the occasion, and intimating "to stand high in the favor of "the fair was the greatest ambition to which "*they* soared, and not to pass the Critick's sa- "vage eye on the humble endeavours of a few, "who would that night appear, treading the "boards of Thespis, in *their* maiden walk."

[illegible] the characters in "*Douglas*," were inimitable; but, if *one* ought to be praised *more* than another, and if we reflect on the difficulty of a *male* assuming the *female* character, certainly *Lady Randolph* was *beyond* applause, who was incessantly reiterated from *every* part of the house.—*She felt her part, and the audience felt with her.*

"Ah! despair, I despair!"

(when Norvel dies,) and the scene altogether was truly pathetic—I am confident every soul was moved at the distraction of a Mother at the *untimely* death of her Child; they seemed to say

"For Thee she feels sincerity of Woe!"

I will not attempt to pass any encomium on any other individual, as it would not be justice to admire one more than another, (as I before mentioned): all the Performers are undoubtedly entitled to much praise, and with truth it may be said, the above far transcended any thing *ever* exhibited in the way of Tragedy on an Indian Stage.

"*Polly Honeycomb*" was equally as well performed, and as much applauded.—Polly was well depicted, exactly the lass that could cope with such an one as a Mr. Ledger, who was quite at home in the midst of *his* per-centage.—Old Honeycomb and his Wife were a pair, that seemed made for each other; and the Nurse would vie with any Woman of three score and ten in Great Britain, in assisting her Mistress to her beloved *Cordial*, and not forgetting *herself*.

Mr. Scribble knew the way of Polly, well, and upheld the applause he had justly before received.

At the conclusion, an Epilogue, was spoken, by Polly, which received every praise that could be bestowed.

In fact, Mr. Editor, the Bangalore Theatre, has opened under every good omen, and every thing promises to succeed beyond our most sanguine expectations; how could it be otherwise, when it is honored with the smiles of Lovely Women.

I could say a good deal more, but must defer it till another opportunity, as I am in a hurry; so good bye, Mr. Editor.

A READER OF THINE.

Bangalore, 11th Nov. 1813.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, November 23, 1813.

We have had a very considerable fall of rain during the last week—but the weather has been very moderate—very little wind and scarcely any thunder or lightning. We learn that the reports from the Country are equally favorable for the Rice cultivator.

On Tuesday morning the 2d instant, at 6 o'clock, his Excellency the Earl of Moira, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, Family and Suite, accompanied by Commodore Sir Home Popham, Mr. Secretary Ricketts, John Palmer, Esq. &c. visited the new ship of twelve hundred tons, building for the service of the East India Company, by Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. at their yard, in Clive Street. His Lordship minutely inspected the various parts of the ship, offering as he went along, many apposite remarks and inquiries:—the excellence of the materials no less than the strength and neatness of the workmanship particularly attracted his Lordship's noti[illegible]; and he expressed his admirati[illegible] and dexterity both of the [illegible] Native [illegible] His Lordship [illegible] proof afforded by the various subjects under review, of the resources of India in a branch of high importance to the interests of Great Britain.

After upwards of an hour passed in viewing the interior of this noble structure, Lord Moira, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, and their party consisting of about thirty, honoured the Builders with their company at breakfast in the Cuddy, where the table, under the superintendance of Mr. Moore was laid out in his usual style of taste and elegance.

The Address to the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, from the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, and which appears in another part of our Paper, was read and presented to his Lordship by Mr. John Mackenzie, and the Members of the Committee at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 3d instant; on this occasion, a numerous concourse of spectators among whom were several ladies, attended to witness the ceremony and hear his Lordship's speech in reply. His Lordship received the Committee in the lower apartment of the Town Hall, at the pedestal of the Statue of Marquis Cornwallis.

Letters from Muttra, in Bengal, mention that a considerable force under General Marshal is assembling at Rewaree.

It is to consist of the 1st, 3d and 7th Regiments of Native Cavalry, Skinner's Irregular Horse, a train of Artillery, with Pioneers, and five battalions of Native Infantry. Colonel Brown it is said will be second in command and will command the Cavalry; if we are to depend upon the Ukhbars, the Rao Rajah has already acceded to the terms which were required of him, and consequently the above force must have some other destination; but we are not as yet in possession of information to enable us to form any probable conjecture as to the real object of assembling so large a force. Major Hickman with four companies of the 1st Native Infantry remains in charge of the Cantonments of Muttra.

The 2d battalion of the 10th Native Infantry at Cawnpore, with a battering train have proceeded to join the force assembled before Rewah under the command of Colonel Adams.

We understand that the departure of His Majesty's ship Stirling Castle is deferred till the 17th inst.—P. Maitland, Esq. and Mrs. Maitland are to proceed by this opportunity to England.

On Sunday the 31st ult. Lieutenant General Champagne landed at Fort William, under the salute due to his rank. The General, we understand, proposes returning to England by the Honorable Company's extra ship General Stuart.

It is expected that His Majesty's frigate Hussar, Honorable Captain Elliot, with Lord Minto and Family, will sail from Calcutta towards the end of the present month.

The authentic and satisfactory intelligence which we had the happiness to communicate on Saturday last to our readers, of the glorious victory atchieved by Lord Wellington and the Allies, cannot have failed to inspire every British breast with delight and exultation. The information which had previously reached us, by the *Vestal* had satisfied us that the French had been defeated; and the subsequent accounts obtained from the Portuguese ship had enabled us to follow our gallant Captain from Frenada to the vicinity of Valladolid, where, we were led to believe the battle had been fought; but, our expectations, however sanguine, did not anticipate advantages so truly decisive—and success so conclusive and complete.—This glorious and important atchievement which has at once deprived the brother of Bonaparte of his sceptre and the Marshal of his Baton—which has discomfited and overwhelmed the armies of the South and of the Centre—four divisions and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal and part of the army of the North—which has sent the fugitives across the Pyrennees without ammunition, baggage, provisions, cattle or treasure, and with a solitary howitzer—will have been a dreadful blow to the French Ruler, at such a critical juncture, which all the arts of his Cabinet cannot have concealed—and from which all the energies of his Empire, will not enable him easily to recover.—Let the Moniteur pour forth its venemous threats against the Powers that have at length arrayed themselves in "Mailed Steel" to have a late, but we trust a certain vengeance against the common tyrant.—Let the Cardinal Maury disgrace the Religion which he professes, by singing *Te Deum* for the success of an unhallowed cause—and sound the horrid tocsin of war in the sacred temple of Him who preached peace to all Mankind—Let the servile Senate and degraded Courtiers of France endeavour to amuse the devoted descendant of Maria Theresa, by processions and pageantry. Let Napoleon Decree and the French Institute design a Monument to be raised on Mount Canis to serve as a Memorial to Posterity that 1200,000 men flew to Arms to insure the integrity of the French Empire—We have had ample compensation for having read and heard of these follies, by the perusal of the modest and satisfactory details of the 21st June—when the firm and "willing Musquets" of Britain, Spain and Portugal, performed deeds of glory, which will be transmitted to posterity without the aid of a Mountain Monument.—Deeds which will be remembered as long as the Pyrennees shall remain true to their gravity. With respect to our gallant Countryman, by whose consummate skill, the energies of the Peninsular Army have been directed to effect this glorious atchievement—we are compelled to borrow language to express our sentiments of admiration—He has generated a new feature in the military map of Europe—He has encountered and destroyed successive hosts, reducing the shameful inequality of strength by matchless and unthought of manœuvres—He has incorporated and harmonized religions and nations, constitutionally more adverse to each other than to the common enemy—He has swayed with masterly dominion the moral infirmities and physical powers of man, by healing the discords of the Portuguese and Spaniards, and composing the feuds of Protestant and Catholic—He has taught France to shrink from defeat and England that it is possible to conquer—He has baffled the flower of the French Military School and blighted the armed genius of Bonaparte's Government—He has shed a splendour on English history—and ornamented the British name—By formerly warding off the stroke of destiny from Spain, he found for Europe a breathing time, and the blow, which he h[illegible]ntly struck appears to have vibrated [illegible]h the Councils of Prague, and to hav[illegible]ened Austria from her feverish and [illegible]ted slumber. His, indeed, are the deeds [illegible]h no time can erase, nor envy darken, nor [illegible] of language illuminate—his the full enj[illegible]nt of those masculine powers which no[illegible] superior minds call forth on great eme[illegible]ies—his the daily exercise of those hero[illegible]ributes, of which, a single instance in a single life, is the sum of many a well known reputation. Just, humane and generous—accurate and sagacious—unshaken by suspense—tolerant of opposition—temperate in triumph—of immovable fortitude—of daring enterprise—patient of labour and fruitful of resource. Such is the Man—the Hero, whose military career was commenced under this Presidency—among men, many of whom will peruse what we are now committing to the press, and whose hearts will expand with ardent national fire, in contemplating the picture of their compeer in arms.—On such a man when intervening oceans or decaying centuries shall seem but as a point, the eye of distant generations will rest with Marlborough in the Temple of Victory and with Washington in that of Virtue.

Lieutenant Colonel Dickson of the Royal Artillery, who has been mentioned so honorably in the last dispatch of Lord Wellington, is, we believe the same Officer, of that name, who served in this Country, under Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

In another part of our Paper, will be seen an interesting Document which we have taken from the *Asiatic Mirror*, purporting to be a Manifesto of the Spanish Regency against the Archbishop of Nicea, the Pope's Nuncio in Spain. This Paper which is addressed to the Prelates and Chapters of Spain, contains a complete exposition of the means adopted by the Nuncio to delay, with an intent ultimately to prevent, the operation of the Manifesto of the Cortes for the Abolition in Spain of that detestable Tribunal which for so many years existed in Spain and Portugal; and the existence of which, is generally believed to have paralyzed the energies of the People of both Kingdoms.—There is a dignity and firmness breathed throughout the document alluded to, which at once stamps the character of the new Regency with decision, while every expression is avoided, that could tend to excite any alarm respecting the conservation of the Catholic Faith, by rational and conciliatory means—The procedure of the Spaniards on this and similar occasions, forms an admirable contrast to the conduct of the French during their frenzied period—The Cardinal De Bourbon tells the Spanish Archbishop, who is charged with the Papal Mission, that although he had by means of intrigue and underhand practices, endeavoured to promote and organize a religious and political schism which might have endangered the security of the State—and that although Justice would have warranted the ordering him out of Spain and seizing his temporalities, yet that the Regency had contented itself with a Decree expressive of the sense which it entertained of his wicked and seditious conduct.—We recommend the perusal of the Manifesto, Decree and other Documents to our Readers, who, we are persuaded, will rise from the perusal of them, perfectly satisfied, that the Papal authority is not likely hereafter to produce that mischief, of which it was capable in for[illegible] times—and that the failure in Spain of Legates attempts to thwart the determ[illegible]tion of the Cortes, is a strong argu[illegible] against those [illegible] admitting the [illegible] fair participati[illegible] vileges.

It is gratifying to read, that the French were so soon compelled to abandon Castro de Urdeales, the capture of which we mentioned in our last; but melancholy indeed, is the picture drawn by Captain Collier of the ruin of the Town, and of the savage barbarity committed on the Inhabitants!

The American Legislature has passed an act, which we have this day published, whereby, in all cases, where outrage, cruelty or barbarity shall be or have been practised by Indians in alliance with the British Government, against American subjects, the President is authorised to cause full and ample retaliation to be done and executed on all British Subjects, Soldiers, Seamen or Marines, being Prisoners of War. If this document was not published in an authentic form, we could not believe that an act so disgraceful to civilized human nature, so repugnant to manhood—and so essentially barbarous, could have been contemplated by a people, professing to be governed by international rules—and to believe in the Christian Religion!—This diabolical law which directs retaliation on the unhappy Prisoners of War, innocent of all crime but that of fighting manfully for his Country—for acts of cruelty committed by others—to which he was neither privy, nor consenting, is unworthy of the descendants of Great Britain; and could only have been conceived in a Country, where the *honorable* combats of the respective States, are maintained by savage dexterity in biting off ears, and *gouging* of eyes.

We have not yet received the details of the capture of the American Frigate Chesapeake, but our private letters from Bombay, mention, that the Shannon had 22 killed and wounded, while the number of the enemy killed and wounded amounted to 120.

For the following additional Heads of Overland intelligence, we are indebted to the Bombay Gazette of the 10th instant:

"The statement contained in the Francfort Bulletin (of Soult having defeated Lord Wellington under the Pyrennees,) we consider as altogether unworthy of credit.—It was doubtless published to weaken the effect produced by the late splendid achievement of Marquis Wellington. Such reports are intended to distract the attention of the Germans and to prevent their acting with promptness and decision.

"The Bill for the renewal of the Charter had been read twice in the House of Lords, and the debate on the 2d reading, ordered to be resumed.

"A Bill had passed for granting *l* 50 000 to Mr. Palmer as an indemnification for his claims on the Public, founded on his establishment of the mails.

"It seems the name of the Captain commanding the Shannon is Brooke, not Brocke and that of the first Lieutenant killed on board the Shannon was Watts. The Americans had about 70 killed and 100 wounded. The English 24 killed including Officers, &c. The Americans attribute the capture of the Chesapeake to an explosion which took place on board that ship during the action.

"Bonaparte left Bamberg, incog, on the 3d of August for Bayreuth, having parted with his Empress at Mayence on the 1st, Maria Louisa returned to Paris on the 2d. They passed some days together at Mayence.

"The Duke of Cumberland and King of Prussia were at Berlin on the 17th of July.

"The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Sweden, had an interview on the 9th of July at the Castle of ...chenburg in Silesia. The two Monarchs ...ed there till the 13th, when they separated.

"The Duke of Abrantes, Junot, is dead—he ...t is said, in the bosom of his family; a ... deserved.

"The Queen of the two Sicilies landed at Zante on the 20th of June.—The Island of Sicily will therefore now be undisturbed we hope.

"Parliament was prorogued on the 22d of July to the 23d of August.

"The Emperor of Austria was the beginning of August at Brandies, which we apprehend is not far distant from Prague.

"Mr. Ponsonby on the 14th of June, having moved as an amendment, that the Charter should only be granted for 10 years instead of 20, a division took place, when there appeared for the amendment 61—against it 137. For the original resolution the numbers were as follows, ayes 184—noes 14.—On Mr Canning's amendment for limiting the monoply of the China trade to 10 years, the numbers in favor of the amendment was 57—against it 130.

"The report of the Capture of York Town, Upper Canada, is confirmed; General Pike, with 200 other Americans, were blown up and killed by the explosion of a magazine."

The following article which we copy from the *India Gazette*, and which has been extracted from the *Mercurio Lusitano* of the 9th of June, will be perused with interest. It shews that the advantages of placing the Allies in the Peninsula, under the sole command of Lord Wellington were felt and appreciated. The instant the Army commenced the campaign, and surely if the unity of design and movement—and the concert with which the mere marching was performed, obtained the commendation of our allies,—the glorious consequences that have resulted, will satisfy Spain and Portugal, that their confidence has been wisely and beneficially placed:—

"But compare the movements of the different bodies of troops in the service of the allied nations in the Peninsula, and you cannot fail at once to perceive, that they are all acting under the same orders, and concurring towards the execution of one general plan, devised by their illustrious Commander.

"At the same time that the army of Gallicia descends upon Astorga, the second army moves towards Albuquerque, the third marches in conjunction with the allies, and the army of General Castanos, the division of Hill, and the reserve under General O'Donnell, all set out from Freynada on the 22d, to support the operations already commenced by the Commander in Chief.

"For the first time, one simultaneous spirit appears to animate all the combined forces throughout the Peninsula, concurring to one single end,—to inflict, namely, a final blow on our remorseless enemies. Every thing seems at length to indicate, that the long-wished-for period is now at hand. Our forces are numerous, our hearts enthusiastic, and our operations are guided by a chief, whose prudence and energy have never been surpassed."

"LISBON, MAY 31.

"*Extract of a Letter from H. E. Marshall General the Duke of Victoria to H. E. Sr. Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated from his head-quarters at Matilla, 25th of May, 1813.*

"The troops which compose the left of this army, having already made considerable progress in their march on the right of the Douro, I put in motion the following divisions of the allied army; viz. the second Anglo-Portuguese and light divisions, commanded by the Count of Amarante, and the Spanish division of General Morillo, together with the several corps of of cavalry, under the command of Generals Fane, Long, and Victor Alten, the Brigade of Horse Guards, the 6th Portuguese Regiment, and the Spanish corps commanded by Don Julian Sanches. I, at the same time, advanced my head-quarters on the 22d current from Frenada.

"The enemy evacuated Ledesma yesterday evening withdrawing the troops which he had there, towards Salamanca. And I expect that the allies will be on the Tormes in the course of tomorrow.

The enemy still remained in Madrid on the 18th current; up to which period, I hear of no change having taken place in his positions, except that a part of the army of the centre had arrived at Valladolid.

"I have just received the following information, to which I give credit—that on the 3d current, between Miranda do Elbro and Arminon, Longa attacked an enemy's convoy, under the command of General Ronyer, and compelled them to fall back to Miranda, with considerable loss, particularly in officers."

"CADIZ, JUNE 1.

"In the night between the 27th and 28th ultimo, the enemy evacuated the capital, in number of about 5000 men, with a large retinue of artillery, after having first destroyed every thing which they were unable to remove.

"On the 27th at eight in the morning, a convoy, accompanied by the Ministers and public functionaries, had set out from the city, by the road of Castella, under an escort of 2000 men. The other divisions proceeded by different roads, viz. 3000 men by that of Navalcarnero and the Escurial, and 2000 by that of St. Fernando. They would all unite at Guadarrama."

"PALENCIA, JUNE 7.

"Yesterday, King Joseph passed in review 1,600 men, on the same spot which is to day occupied by our light division. He left this place at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, and was to sleep at Torquemada. The remainder of his force set out at half past seven this morning, and we entered the place at noon. Our column, which form the center of the army, was composed of the 3d, 4th and light divisions, in all about 22,000 men, including 1600 cavalry; but to day we have been joined by the brigade of Horse Guards and English Hussars, by which our force in cavalry is augmented to 4000 men. I know from good authority, that the sum total of the English force amounts to 58,000. We had hoped to day to have come in contact with the French; but they have not thought fit to gratify us. In a few days however, I trust, I shall have events of great importance to communicate."

"The Empecinado entered the suburbs of Madrid on the 28th of May, immediately after the departure of the enemy; and, in the course of that day and the 29th, the city was reoccupied by his troops. On the 30th, the inhabitants celebrated their new deliverance, with illuminations and other public rejoicings."

FAN-HY-CHEU.

A Chinese Story, published by J. C. Huttner, Esq. who accompanied Lord Macartney, in his Embassy to Pekin.

DURING the reign of *Kien-yen*, and in the 27th year of the current cycle, *Fan-juy* raised the standard of rebellion at *Kien-cheu*; and in consequence of a dreadful famine which then afflicted the country, above an hundred thousand were persuaded to listen to his voice and fight under his banner.

In the course of the following spring, it happened that the Mandarine *Leu-chung-ye* was appointed from *Quan-see* to the office of collector of the customs at *Foo-cheu*, and he was obliged to pass *Kien-cheu* in his road thither. A party of the rebels intercepted his retinue, and his daughter, a young lady about seventeen, who accompanied him on the journey, unhappily fell into their hands.

At this time, the leader, *Fan-juy*, had a son, named *Fan-hy-cheu*, a young man of good abilities, and about twenty-five years of age. He never had been married, but on seeing the fair captive, who was delicately beautiful, he was smitten with her charms; and learning that her family was noble, he chose a fortunate day, and having received the consent and approbation of his family, she soon became, by all the rights and ceremonies of espousal, his lawful wife.

In the winter of the same year, the emperor sent one of his own sons, the Prince *Han-kuin-sung*, with a great army, to put an end to the rebellion.

On hearing this intelligence, the daughter of the Mandirene *Leu-chung ye* said to *Fan-hy-cheu*, I have been taught that no virtuous woman can serve two husbands: since we are united by lawful ceremonies, I shall ever owe to you the duties of conjugal obedience and affection. Your city is now almost defenceless, a victorious enemy will soon overcome all resistance; as you are the son of a distinguished leader in the rebellion, your fate seems inevitable: suffer me, then, now to end my life with this dagger, that I may not live to witness my husband's death.

Fan-hy-cheu, interrupting her, said, it is not from inclination that I am now unhappily a rebel. Tho' you were unjustly forced away from your noble parents, do not now, by seeking to put an end to your existence, aggravate my crime and my misfortunes. The imperial army now in the field against us, is from the North; the soldiers are your countrymen; you will understand their language; you may perhaps even meet with your family and friends; live therefore for them, and be comforted.

Be assured, she rejoined, that your wife will never submit, during life, to the embraces of another husband: I fear, however, the brutal violence of the soldiers, and have resolved to die rather than to be dishonoured.

This proof, said *Fan-hy-cheu*, of your faithful attachment to me, shall not prove unrequited, and I here solemnly promise you never to take another partner to my bed.

It happened indeed that the imperial general had long known the Mandarine *Leu-chung-ye*, and having halted with his army at *Foo-cheu*, he offered him a command near his own person; and soon after they proceeded together against the head-quarters of the rebels, at *Kein-cheu*. After a siege of ten days, the town was taken by assault: *Fan-hy-cheu* disappeared in the general confusion; but his wife, the daughter of *Leu-chung-ye*, terrified at the approach of the soldiers, attempted to destroy herself in an interior apartment. Among the foremost was her own father, and he fortunately arrived time enough to prevent the melancholy catastrophe. With care and attention, she was gradually restored to life, and the meeting of the father and daughter was alternately a scene of joy and grief.

After the capture of *Kien-cheu* the rebellion was easily extinguished, and tranquillity restored throughout the province.

The Mandarine *Leu-chung-ye* thought it a good time to propose a second marriage to his daughter; but no entreaties could prevail on her to comply. What, said he angrily, do you still regret that rebel from whom we have delivered you; Alas! she answered, although you call him a rebel, he was nevertheless a man of integrity and virtue. After I had the misfortune of being separated from you, I fell into his hands: in the midst of rebels he was distinguished by actions of charity and benevolence. Under the protection of Heaven, he may possibly be still alive. Let me beseech you, my father, to excuse me from entering into a second marriage, and suffer me, as a dutiful daughter, to wait on my parents at home.

Leu-shy continued with her parents in th... manner several years.

In the 29th of the cycle, *Leu chung-ye* ... promoted to the rank of commander in ... at *Fong-cheu*; and soon after, an officer ... rank, named *Kiu*, arrived from *Quang-cheo* with dispatches from that government. *Leu-chung-ye* provided an handsome entertainment for his guest; and after his departure, his daughter accosted him, to enquire who was the stranger that had lately arrived?

It is an officer, said he, with dispatches from *Quang-cheou*.—But his voice and footsteps, added she, reminded me strongly of the son of *Fan-juy*, the rebel of *Kien-cheu*.—Do not deceive yourself, said her father smiling; this officer's name is *Kiu*. What connection can there possibly exist between him and the rebel of *Kien-cheu*?—*Leu-shy* had nothing to reply to this, and retired in silence.

Half a year had elapsed when the officer *Kiu* again arrived at *Fong-cheu* upon public business. *Leu-chung-ye* entertained him in the same manner as before. *Leu-shy* hearing of his return, placed herself near a crevice, through which she had a view of what was passing in the outer apartments and the moment she saw the stranger, was convinced that he could be no other than *Fan-hy-cheu*, her former husband. This she communicated to her father, who accordingly, after the stranger had dined and drank wine with him, entreated that he would confide to him his real history.

The officer *Kiu* blushed, and said, I have to confess that my real name is *Fan*, and that my father *Fan-juy*, was a noted leader of the revolters, and that I was one myself among them. The rebels were, however, completely defeated by the imperial army; our city submitted to the yellow banner. I made my escape, and knowing that my life was forfeited on account of my revolted family, I changed my name to that of *Kiu*, in order to elude pursuit. Soon after I enlisted in the imperial army at *Yo-chung-heuin*, and we were ordered to take the field against the rebels of the South. We had many engagements, and I fought in the foremost ranks, and endeavoured to distinguish myself against the enemy. My exertions attracted the attention of our general, and after the province was reduced to tranquillity, and the army disbanded, he determined to reward my services by nominating me second in command at *Ho-cheu*; from thence I rose to the first command, which I afterwards quitted for the situation I now hold under the governor of *Quang-cheou*.

May I farther ask, said the Mandarine *Leu-chung-ye*, the name of your lady, and whether you have not entered into a second marriage?

Alas! answered he weeping, I once was married to a mandarine's daughter, who fell into our hands when I lived in the rebel camp; but the same year that our forces were routed, and our city taken by assault, we were unhappily separated: but, in the hope of living to meet again, we mutually vowed to remain true and faithful to each other.

I since accidentally found my aged mother at *Sin-cheu*, to the care of whom I have constantly devoted my attention, instead of turning my thoughts to marriage, and—here his words were interrupted by his tears.

Leu-chung-ye shed tears of joy and gratitude at this providential discovery, and hurrying to the inner apartment, he had the happiness of bringing together the husband and wife, who had been so long separated. After some days it was necessary that *Fan-hy-cheu* should return to his station at *Quang-cheou*: but he returned to his father-in-law as soon as the period of his appointment had expired: and the Government of *Leu-chung-ye* terminating about the same time, they both fixed their residence at *Sin-cheu*, where *Leu-chung-ye* obtained the office of judge, and *Fan-hy-cheu* that of the collector of the customs.

THE MORAL.

Fan hy-cheu was not justified in revolting, or *Leu-shy* for following him; but their offence was palliated by the natural love of life, and the almost inevitable necessity of the case. Viewing their mutual attachment and fidelity after separation, Heaven had compassion upon them, and brought them together again in the extraordinary manner which has been related.

POET'S CORNER.

JESSAMINE, MYRTLE AND ROSE.

Go Jessamine and fragrant Rose,
And Chloe's gentle bosom grace—
Unfold your leaves—your sweets disclose
And be an emblem of her face.

And thou sweet Myrtle, ever green,
Go with them both and there impart,
By thy unchanging humble mien,
An emblem of thy master's heart.

And should fair Chloe's hand entwine
The Jessamine and Rose together,
Sweet Myrtle, with their leaves combine,
To guard her breast from stormy weather.

* * * * * * * *

KISS AND TELL.

While on thy lips I whispering count
[illegible]y kisses o'er in wanton play,
[illegible] raptur'd *tell* the dear amount,
[illegible]metimes hear thee sighing say—
[illegible]f the world should hear of this—
[illegible] nay, my love, that fear dispel—
[illegible] that thou can *tell* and *kiss*,
[illegible]ever form'd to *kiss* and *tell*.

[illegible] *Gazette Extraordinary.*

PROCEEDINGS HELD AT A MEETING OF THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA, ON MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1813.

In consequence of the Notice published on the 5th Instant, by the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of an Address to The Earl of Minto, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe.

Mr Saunders, the Sheriff, having opened the Meeting, Mr. Rocke moved, that Mr. Mackenzie be requested to take the Chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Stuart, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Mackenzie having accordingly taken the Chair, Mr. Strettell addressed the Meeting in an appropriate Speech.

The Chairman moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the proposed Address to Lord Minto, expressive of the high sense entertained by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, of His Lordship's eminent Public Services, and that the Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen:—

The Sheriff,	Mr. King,
Major General Palmer,	Mr. Larkins,
Major General Blair,	Mr. Monckton,
Major General Gardiner,	Mr. Sherer,
Major General Skinner,	Mr. D'Oyly,
Major General Wood,	Mr. Thackeray,
Colonel Marriott,	Mr. Plowden,
Colonel Horsford,	Mr. Forbes,
Mr. Strettell,	Mr. Gardiner,
Sir John D'Oyly,	Lieut. Colonel Nicholls,
Mr. Hall,	Lieut. Colonel Imlach,
Mr. Rocke,	Lieut. Colonel Wegnelin,
Mr. Uday,	Lieut. Colonel Paton,
Mr. Wintle,	Lieut. Colonel Fagan,
Mr. Eliot,	Dr. Munro,
Mr. Dowdeswell,	Mr. Henderson,
Mr. Treves,	Mr. Cochrane,
Mr. Tucker,	Rev. Dr. Ward,
Mr. Egerton,	Rev. Mr. Thomason,
Mr. Stuart,	Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Ricketts,	Mr. Barretto,
Mr. Rees,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Adam,	Mr. Alexander.
Mr. Stone,	

The motion having been approved, Mr. Rocke moved, that the Chairman be of the Committee, which was also unanimously agreed to.

The Committee having, after some interval, submitted to the meeting the Draft of an Address, it was read, and unanimously approved.

The following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to.

That the Chairman be requested to wait on Lord Minto, to ascertain at what time and place it will be agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

That the Chairman, accompanied by the Members of the Committee, and such other Gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Strettell, for his impressive Speech.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, November 3, 1813.

The Chairman having notified to the Settlement, that the Earl of Minto had appointed this day, at twelve o'clock, for receiving the Address, the Chairman, together with the Members of the Committee, and a great number of other Gentlemen, assembled at the Town Hall, at the time appointed.

On being introduced to Lord Minto, who was attended by the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency Sir George Nugent, K. B. N. B. Edmonstone and Archibald Seton, Esquires; the Chairman read and presented the following Address:—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GILBERT EARL OF MINTO.

MY LORD,

THE undersigned British Inhabitants of Calcutta beg leave to offer to your Lordship, on the occasion of your approaching departure for Europe, the expression of those sentiments of respect and esteem, which have been excited by the contemplation of your public services, during your administration of the Government of India.

Among those patriotic characters, whose splendid talents and illustrious virtues have successively reared and enlarged the stupendous edifice of the British Empire in the East, we view with lively satisfaction your Lordship's distinguished name.

The arduous and sacred trust of administering this great Government devolved upon your Lordship soon after the termination of Wars, which had far extended the limits of the Empire, and had raised to the highest pitch the reputation of the British Councils, together with the fame of the British arms; but the mighty efforts necessary to ensure those splendid results could not be supported without proportionate sacrifices. To repair therefore the evils inseparable even from the most fortunate warfare; to recruit and husband our resources; to consolidate our recent conquest; to introduce among our new subjects the inestimable blessings of security, of order, and of justice; were among the first objects, which called forth the exercise of your Lordship's wisdom and talents.

The consummate prudence and complete success of the measures directed to the accomplishment of these momentous objects, are attested by the flourishing condition of every branch of the public revenue; by the state of tranquillity in which these provinces have been maintained; and by the increasing opulence and prosperity, which, notwithstanding the privation of foreign commerce, they unequivocally manifest.

At the period of your Lordship's arrival in India, the undisguised and ambitious projects of our inveterate Enemy, in Persia, in Turkey, and in every quarter of the East, to which his Agents and Emissaries found means of access, threatened to interrupt the tranquillity, and security of these Dominions; projects which demanded the counteracting councils and energetic measures of political wisdom. The vigilant exertions and comprehensive arrangements of that period of your Lordship's Administration were commensurate with the exigency of the times, and were eminently calculated to secure those external and internal combinations of policy and power, which, in the season of approaching peril, constitute the most efficient means of national defence.

We have witnessed the successful exertion of promptitude, energy, and foresight, in restoring tranquillity to a vast portion of the Empire; in repelling the aggression of foreign enemies; in maintaining the efficiency of our political relations; in vindicating the rights and dignity of the British Government; and in supporting the reputation of its faith, and the vigour of its Arms.

These brilliant results formed a happy presage of the triumphant Expeditions, in which the Zeal, discipline and valour of our Armies, under the guidance of your Lordship's Councils, accomplished the subjugation of the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, and achieved the still more glorious conquest of the Dutch possessions in the East. We could gladly dwell on the importance of these splendid acquisitions, and on the patriotic devotion, which prompted your Lordship to proceed with the Expedition against Java, and to superintend in person the complicated and arduous arrangements, which became necessary to ensure the safety and prosperity of the conquered Colony; did we not call to recollection, that our suffrage has been anticipated by the high dignities conferred by a gracious Sovereign, and by the applauding voice of those august assemblies, which are the proper and legitimate organs for the expression of the sense and feelings of our Country. We cannot, however, forego the gratification of bearing our testimony to the wisdom and humanity, which extended to the Conquered the blessing of British Protection and of British Laws, and saved an ancient and populous Colony from that devastation, to which a less generous policy might have doomed it; to be an ornament to the British Crown, and a new source of wealth and strength to the Nation, by which it had been adopted.

Impressed with the feelings of respect and veneration, which the retrospect of your Lordship's auspicious Administration is eminently calculated to excite, we entreat you to accept our warmest wishes, that your Lordship may long enjoy the noble consciousness of a life devoted, with conspicuous success, to the service of your Country and of Mankind.

John Mackenzie,	P. Cochrane, Member Medical Board,
W. Palmer, major genl.	G. Dowdeswell,
Edward Strettell,	J. Adam,
G. Uday,	C. M. Ricketts,
R. Blair, major genl.	P. Treves,
J. Horsford, colonel,	C. H. Barwell,
R. Marriot, colonel,	J. E. Wilkinson,
J. Fobelie,	H. J. Chippendale,
H. Imlach, lieut. col.	W. C. Blaquiere,
G. Wood, major genl.	Sir John H. D'Oyly, Bart.
Thos. M. Weguelin, lieut. colonel,	Chas. D'Oyly,
John Paton, quarter master general,	J. P. Larkins,
J. G. Henderson, member, medical board,	J. S. Brownrigg, Secretary Military Board,
Phil. K. Skinner, maj.-gen.	D. Heming,
R. Rocke,	Christopher Fagan, Judge Advocate General,
James Pattle,	D. Macnabb,
G. H. Fagan, adjutant general	Revd. Thomas Thomason, Chapl. of the old Church,
Jas. Stuart,	R. Howard,
Revd. Dr. Jas. Ward, Senior Chaplain at the presidency,	T. Roebuck, Captain,
J. A. Paul Macgregor, Dy. My. Aud. Genl.	G. C. Haughton, Ensign,
J. Gordon, Major,	G. Rodney, Blane, Engrs.
W. E. Rees,	W. E. Morrison, Engrs.
Jos. Barretto,	Hugh Morrison, 4th N. I.
Jas. Atkinson, Assistant Surgeon,	D. Clark,
C. Crawford, Lieut. Col.	H. Cavendish,
Revd. Saml. Summers Colman, Chaplain on the Establishment,	J. W. Sherer,
Tho. Hill, Major,	F. [illegible], Lieutenant,
Revd. John Young, L. L. D. Garrison Chaplain,	J. H. D'Oyly,
John Shoolbred,	Robert Leny,
W. Mitchell, Captain,	J. D. Sherwood, Major,
G. Saunders,	G. Swinton,
Wm. Scott,	W. S. Greene,
A. Watson,	J. Wintle,
Hugh Reid, Captain,	J. C. Jennings, Lt. H. M. 14th Regiment,
Henry Chastenay,	J. S. Adams,
M. Lumsden,	Henry Mathew,
S. Nicolson,	George Davidson,
J. Scott,	W. H. Oakes,
J. Hunter,	J. C. C. Sutherland,
Wm. Mackenzie,	W. D. Kerr,
C. W. Gardiner,	A. Trotter,
John Garstin, Major Genl.	Robert Vansittart,
W. R. Munro, 1st Member Medical Board,	Thomas Powney,
C. Stuart, Captain,	James Smyth,
	James Campbell, M. D.
	A. B. Tod,
	Henry White,
	Jas. Taylor, Company's Attorney,
	R. Jenkinson,
	J. D. Alexander,

H. Stone,
G. Tod,
C. F. Delancerede,
L. M. Delancerede,
D. Macleod, Major,
A. W. H. Ebridge,
Wm. Bristow,
D. Lennon, Major,
Richd. Blechden,
A. H. Blechden,
James Blechen,
William Kerr, M. D.
John Darke,
R. C. Plowden,
Robt. Stuart,
D. Couper,
Atty. Henney, Town Major,
Lieut. John [illegible]many,
James Johnson,
John Saunders,
J. Trotter,
Hy. Church,
W. Carey,
Davd. Hunt,
W. Dacosta,
Jas. Denty,
H. Wood,
G. Dickson,
T. M. Howe,
H. G. A. Hore,
J. Carrey,
Alex. Haig, Surgeon,
H. Seymour Montagu,
Mat. Johnston,
B. P. Rodrigues,
W. Nesbit,
P. H. Barlow,
Thos. Craig, Captain H. M. 24th Infantry,
Chas. Blaney,
W. Tomkyns,
John Wood,
R. G. Wallace,
A. Ogilvie,
E. Hyland,
James Crawford,
James Rosell,
Geo. A. Chateor,
Jas. Williamson,
Jas. Bruce,
Wm. Nicholl, Major,
Chas. Fuller Martyn,
J. Hall,
M. Fitzgerald, Major,
T. Wood, Major,
Willm. Price, Lieutenant,
M. W. Browne, Captain, Artillery,
Jas. Young, Captain Artillery,
Hy. Faithful, Captain Artillery,
Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Captain,
H. St. G. Tucker,
J. Richardson,
J. Greenstreet, Major,
Henry Alexander,
John Fullarton,
George Chinnery,
Arch. Campbell, Major,
A. Tod,
A. G. Paterson,
P. Jamesdain,
J. H. Stephenson,
Thomas Templeton,
A. Heberlet, junr.
W. Mansfield,
H. Parry,
W. Stacey,
F. J. Carpenter,
G. Meyer,
Thomas Wood,
Robert Alexander,
John Urquhart,
Wm. Urquhart,
John Madge,
G. Vrignon,
Frans. Vrignon,
Cass. Perroux,
Jos. Marecheaux, Asst. Surg.
Edwd. Watson,
John Wood, junr.
John Breton,
Robt. Allen,
Wm. Mitchell,
Thos. Gillanders,
J. Marshman,
W. Ward,
J. C. Marshman,
D. Templeton,
A. Judah,
Geo. Saml. Hutteman,
Edwd. Riley,
B. Marley, Major General,
J. M. Wilson,
L. F. Smith,
Geo. Harris,
Robt. Saunders,
James Colvin,
Lieut. & Adjt. Watson, H. M. 24th Infantry,
John Lowe,
P. Turnbull,
C. G. Nicholls,
R. Mitford,
W. Morton,
John Collie,
R. Thackeray,
Thos. Watley,
J. Vandenberg,
A. Jewell,
H. M. Pigou,
T. J. Dashwood,
Chas. Huges, Captain,
Thos. H. Ceal,
J. Harvey,
Wm. Morrison,
B. W. Marshman,
James King,
Geo. Herbt. Gall,
J. H. Ferguson,
E. Fraser,
A. Mactier,
J. Angus,
Jas. Marjoribanks,
J. Canning,
Thos. E. Mussell,
Colin Mackenzie, Lieutenant Colonel, Engineers, Madras Establishment,
John Mackenzie, Cornet, 3d Bengal Cavalry,
Hy. Young,
Thos. Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel,
B. Roberts, Lieutenant,
C. M. Hollingbery,
G. Bristow, Major,
W. N. Fountaine, Captain,

John Wallace,
Alex. Russell, Surgn. Gl. Hospl.
Robt. Tytler, G. Asst. Surgn.
Rev. Henry Shepherd, jun. Presidency Chaplain,
M. McLeod,
R. Cutler Fergusson,
C. H. Fortesque, Captain,
Wm. Rees,
John Eliot,
J. Pamer,
T. Swaine,
John Perraux,
G. Dacosta,
J. Casey,
John Macleod,
John Adolphus Williams,
E. Impey,
J. Fraser, Captain,
Jas. Robertson, Surgeon,
Thomas D'Bruyn,
St. Geo. G. Benjamin,
Thomas Scott,
Thomas Blair, Artillery,
J. W. Templeton,
G. F. Templeton,
George Chisholm,
George Wilding Chisholm,
John Hay,
William Ranken,
Rd. Reynolds,
James Simpson,
Thomas Anderson,
Michael Cheese,
Robert Jones,
R. F. Leigh,
S. P. Bagram,
H. Heyne,
J. McGibbon,
Geo. Watson,
Wm. Blackstone,
Robert Scott, Capt. Hon. Com. Marine,
Jos. Ives,
Andrew Allan,
J. P. Keble, Captain,
H. T. Prinsep,
C. A. Molony,
C. J. Davidson,
W. Davidson,
Alexander Burn,
William Hall,
Jos. D'M. Sinaes,
J. Monckton,
W. Egerton,
J. Baily Louis,
Luis Barretto,
W. King,
J. Nicolls, Qr. Mr. Gen. B. M. Forces,
R. H. Tulloh,
J. Hunter, Lieut. & Adgt. Cal. Nat. Mil.
T. P. Ward,
R. Ward,
Robert Moore,
J. Saunders, senior,
J. W. Taylor,
T. Hawkins,
W. Henry Trant,
Gordon Forbes,
Adam Laurie,
William Jones,
John Yates,
James Judson,
William Steuart,
Richard Case Cecil,
William Garham,
P. Hunt,
D. M. [illegible], Lieutenant, H. M. 24th Inf.
P. M. Kelly, Lieutenant H. M. 24th Infantry,
W. Woollaston,
James Hawling,
Francis Harvey,
William Bell,
Imlay and Farrow,
A. Lockett, Captain,
W. Brodie,
R. B. Latter, Captain,
Arthur J. Macan, Lieut. 24th Light Dragoons,
C. Morley,
J. Harrington,
Jos. Simpson,
John Forrest,
Alexander Laremore,
J. L. Stuart, Captain,
John Evans,
James Mange,
William Wallis,
Joaõ de Abreu,
John Charles Parker,
David Andrew,
Peter Andrew,
Chas. Penny,
Gilbert M'Clure Kennedy,
A. N. Findlater, Lieut. H. M. 24th Infantry,
J. Smith, Ast. Surg.
A. MacGregor Murray, Lieut. Col.
Robert Severne,
P. Ferris,
C. G. Mullins,
J. Gilbert,
G. Johnson,
Thos. de Souza,
T. C. Metcalfe,
William Ede,
C. F. Stuart,
G. J. Gordon,
J. Coverdale,
Saml. Greenway,
J. Greenway,
T. E. Goddard,
Richard Pauling,
Mathew Smith,
John Dowling,
Wm. Myers,
J. Cashman,
C. L. Grant,
W. Williams,
S. C. Collingwood,
Adam Walker,
Arthur Hogue,
R. Griffiths,
John Cooke,
Thos. McTaggart,
W. Cracroft,
John Wall,
Charles Francis,
J. B. Jones,
J. G. W. Bruce,
Richard Evans,
J. Cavley,
B. Rodrigues,
G. M. Smith,

James Smith,	W. C. Betts,
John Smith,	F. H. Morgan,
F. D. Vaunt,	C. E. Reeves,
Richd. King,	T. D. Wheatley,
J. C. Bolst,	Thos. D'M. Sinaes,
W. Bolst,	Wm. D'M. Sinaes,
Jas. Irvine,	John MacWhirter, M. D.
Frans. Crates,	Hugh Rose, Major.
Anthony Ayres,	

The Earl of Minto was pleased to return the following Answer:—

Gentlemen,

I am but too well aware, how vain every effort, of which I am capable must be, to convey to you, in terms approaching to the truth, all that now fills my mind.

Language is a faint interpreter on such occasions as the present; and tongues more happily gifted than mine, unoppressed, too, by those disabling emotions, with which, I confess, I have now to contend, would yet fall short of their office in such an hour as this. It would seem as if nature, perhaps capriciously, had ordained, that just as the bosom is overflowing, just when the heart is full, the power of utterance shall be denied—yet there is a prompter, one, whose influence I thankfully acknowledge at this moment, while I address you, which if it had lips to speak but a small portion of what I now think and feel, would be eloquent indeed.

But I dare not—I need not attempt more, than I know your goodness will accept, the simple, but sincere expression of gratitude, which no form of words can amplify.

In the very act of laying down high authorities, which had been exercised, amidst you, for no inconsiderable period; in that moment of anxious scrutiny, of uneasy doubt, in what manner I might seem to have discharged my trust; expecting, I confess with hope, but not unallayed with apprehension, the suffrage of the world, that sentence which is awful to every human breast, your welcome, your benevolent voice has come to my relief, has come to silence at once all solicitude, by the cheering, and why should I deny it, to me, the enchanting sound of public approbation—nay, by that which is yet more soothing, more delightful to my ear, the accents of friendly, may I not on this day, perhaps indulge the hope, even of affectionate esteem—sanctioned by the concurrent authority of numbers, yet stampt with all the softest impressions of individual kindness and partiality.

You must not imagine, you cannot believe, that he, whom you have honoured with your regard, should yet be so dead to every right and natural feeling, as to remain unmoved. I would rather say, [illegible] to be [illegible] to the very quick, by the generous [illegible] and [illegible] favours which you have lavished upon him.

My thanks, therefore, may, perhaps, sound coldly on the heart from the imperfection of the organ which now delivers them. The gratitude which dictates those thanks, believe me is warm at heart, and to say all, commensurate even with the obligation.

You have been pleased to advert, in terms of the most partial commendation, to particular passages of my administration, and more generally, to the tendency of the system which may have prevailed during that period, to advance the public interests.

Those flattering views of any transactions in which I may have partaken, are, as they must necessarily be, most gratifying to my individual feelings.—You will nevertheless, I am sure, indulge a desire, which I have never failed, upon [illegible] occasions, [illegible] and impatiently to experience, of rendering what is due to the eminent persons, with whom I have had the good fortune to be associated.

Those splendid & important conquests, therefore, of the French and Dutch Colonies, which, I am ready to allow, have shed a lustre on the latter years of our Indian annals, were the achievements, of the unparalleled, I shall not be misled at least, even by my avowed partiality if I say, by the hitherto unsurpassed, the never to be surpassed intrepidity and discipline of the Troops, the skill and gallantry of their Officers, the genius, firmness and wisdom of the great men who commanded those victorious Armies.

To them, therefore, I thank you for one public opportunity more, of surrendering the glory of events, which their divine valour, which I lament to say, their blood, have rendered illustrious.

For the rest, I have enjoyed the singular advantage, of the constant, and most efficient co-operation and support, and yet more, the invaluable counsel and advice, of a succession of the best, the wisest, and the ablest men, who ever served the state.

☞ *See Supplement.*

MADRAS.

Marriages.—At Tranquebar, on the 26th ultimo, Lieutenant R. Waters, 1st Batalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Minerva Muldorff, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Muhldorff.

At Jaulnah, on the 10th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Buckenboy, Edward Hindley, Lieut. and Adjutant 5th R. gt. Light Cavalry, to Miss Anne Walker, Niece to Lieutenant Colonel Walker.

Births.—At Madras, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Thomas W. Edwards, Esq. Regimental Quarter Master H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

In Colonel Dowse's Camp, on the 4th ultimo, "the Wife of Sheick Burray, Sepoy in the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment N. I. of three Children, a Boy and two Girls, all of whom, with the Mother, are doing extremely well."

Death.—On the 14th instant, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mrs. White, aged 6 months.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Sunday evening, at Cooaringee, Edward Impey, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Julia De L'Etang.

On the same day, Mr. John Smith, to Miss A. D'Cruz.

On Friday the 26th ultimo, Mr. Stephen Beauford, to Miss Mary Ann Wishart.

On Thursday the 28th ultimo, Mr. Henry Hooper, to Miss Eliza Bean.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Thursday the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Margaret Baldwin, late of Doolooworry, aged 27.

On the 30th ultimo, Mrs Mary Gouldhawke, aged 49 years.

On Monday last, Miss Rosa Vallentee, aged [illegible] years.

At Saharunpore, on the 31st August, Ensign Lachlan McLachlan, of the 1st Batt. 17th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS:—Printed by *THOMAS LETCHUM*, for the PROPRIETORS, Second-Line Popham's B[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1813.

(Continued from the fourth Page)

To them too, with your permission, I would here assign their share of your applause.

To me, there will yet remain a rich and ample recompence; and a debt of gratitude, which can never be repaid. I have, indeed, no better return to make than ardent vows for your welfare; than joy at every fresh accession to your prosperity; than every warm but unavailing sympathy which make the happiness and cares of those we love, our own.

These are sentiments, which under no circumstances of active life or of repose, I can sever from my breast; and my last, solemn, parting supplication is, that the cordial interchange of those best affections, best, since they are grounded in esteem, which have gilded the latter moments of my residence amongst you, may long survive, as on my part I can securely promise, with undiminished, unabating ardour.

Even now, as an early earnest, as the first proof I have had it in my power to afford of that lively solicitude and interest, which I can never cease to nourish for all that concerns us, all that may augment and improve your welfare, I would congratulate you on the eminent qualities which distinguish and adorn the illustrious person who now directs the affairs of India.

For myself, I have to acknowledge every considerate attention, which the most delicate mind could suggest: a mind, whose elevation, softened by benevolent and generous affections, will temper the becoming dignity of station with all the amenities of social life; while I contemplate with satisfaction of a higher order, the exalted talents, the wisdom and the virtues, which must ensure to you the growing prosperity, the happiness, the security, and the glory of the great Empire committed to his charge.

It remains only, that I should now pronounce, if I have power to do so, the FAREWELL, of gratitude, of respect and veneration; but above all, of tenderness and affection, to a community, of which, on the surest grounds of observation and experience, I boldly testify, that its numbers considered, it may justly boast a greater proportion of modest, yet eminently conspicuous talents; of knowledge and endowments adapted to their functions; of severe and virtuous application to duty; of public purity and principle; and of individual worth, than perhaps any other in the world.

Amongst these I have the happiness to count some kind, some dear, personal friends; while the Body at large have crowned an uniform course of honourable public support, and of personal kindness and indulgence, by that precious token, which you have to-day delivered to me, and which shall for ever be preserved amongst the proudest Muniments of my family: to which I owe at this moment the salutary balsam, which has virtue to allay, even in this trying hour, the regrets of separation; to which I am about to owe at a distance, those consoling reflexions, which to the latest breath of declining existence, shall yet cheer and brighten the recollection of the most interesting period of my life.

Permit me, then, on the* model of that simple, manly, and natural eloquence, to which you lately listened, and I beg indulgence for the last motion of perhaps a justifiable pride, if I remind you, that you listened with assent and favour on that model, therefore with a fervent, a glowing, and an earnest heart, let me invoke, upon yourselves, upon all who are dear to you, every public, every domestic, every individual Blessing, which a kind and gracious heaven, a rich and beautiful Providence can bestow.

* Alluding to the conclusion of Mr. Strettell's speech at the late Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of taking the foregoing Address into consideration.

On the Cenotaph erected at Barrackpoor, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, to the Memory of the Officers who fell in the Conquest of Java.

"Shall we go forth to battle, or indulge
"The love of life; now we have seen the dead,
"Obtain '*these*' honors?" [*Wodhull's Euripides*

WHEN in his country's cause the Soldier dies,
What hope hangs trembling on his latest breath,
What cheering thought suppresses nature's sighs,
What proud sensation soothes the pangs of death?

The thought of glory budding from the tomb,
The lofty consciousness of well-earned fame,
The hope that History will mourn his doom,
And late posterity repeat his name.

These are the bright rewards that well repay,
The votive tribute of a fleeting breath:
These are the stars that guide a warrior's way,
Blythe, through the paths of danger and of death.

Yet oft promiscuous ruin sweeps along,
And blank oblivion shrouds the soldier's grave;
Nor fame awaits, nor hymns the Poet's song,
All who have perished of the great and brave.

And drear the thought to moulder on forgot,
Where crowds shall undistinguishingly tread;
No human reverence to mark the spot,
Inviolate, where lie the glorious dead.

And drearer still to think, one only chain,
A fragile life, should link us to mankind;
That noblest deeds may be achieved in vain,
And loftiest merit leave no trace behind.

Shades of the brave! whose blood in Britain's cause,
O'er Java's verdure spreads its hallowed glow:
Rest unperturbed; while merited applause
Your Country's best deserving sons bestow.

You shall no dark oblivious veil enfold.
No envious vapors cloud your dawning fame;
Still in the bright recording list enrolled,
O'er death triumphant, sounds each glorious name.

For he, whose master-mind your labours planned,
And sketched prophetic your victorious path;
Who sent you forth, o'er Java's fated land,
To hurl the awful bolts of Britain's wrath.

Who shared your toils, and lightened as he bore;
Rivalled your zeal, and all he felt inspired;
Who marked your triumph; and whose tears deplore,
Ye, in the arms of conquest, who expired.

He guards your fame: his pious hands prepare,
A shrine where memory oft shall love to weep;
And proud in sorrow, shall aloud declare,
What chiefs of note in honor's death-shroud sleep.

He bids o'er Gunga's banks the columns rise,
And with your names inscribes the faithful stone;
He in your cause, time's wasting hand defies,
And with your fame perpetuates his own.

For while, the mourner o'er departed worth,
He saves the soldier's laurels from decay;
And rears these stately piles of western birth,
Proud trophies in the parent realms of day;

He builds himself a monument; where long
The name of *Minto* reverenced shall rest;
Firmer than stone, more durable than song,
His shrine shall be in every Briton's breast.

* * *

LONDON.

MAY 29.

POPE'S NUNCIO IN SPAIN.

MANIFESTO OF THE SPANISH REGENCY AGAINST THE ARCHBISHOP OF NIGEA, THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN SPAIN.

TO THE PRELATES AND CHAPTERS OF SPAIN, THE REGENCY OF THE KINGDOM.

Upon taking into my hands the Government of the Kingdom, I found myself under the painful necessity of interfering with a subject equally delicate from its publicity and transcendent nature, as from the character of the persons who were concerned in it. The Chapter of the Cathedral of Cadiz, with their Capitular Vicar, and the Ordinary and Military Vicars of this town, pretending the defence of religion and a fear of acting against their own consciences, opposed themselves to the publication in the Parish Churches, of the Decree and Manifesto of the Cortes, concerning the establishment of the Tribunals for the protection of the Faith, instead of the lately abolished Inquisition. I, therefore, adopted the most energetic measures in order that whilst those Decrees were duly enacted, Spain might be preserved from the convulsions which threatened her at that moment. To those measures, equally tending to maintain the dignity of the Holy Church and the tranquillity of the State, we owe the extinction of a fame which might have consumed the kingdom. But the circumstance of having derived from the Chapter of this Church, and from some others with whom I had been in correspondence, an authentic copy of their Resolutions and other documents that we might take such steps as the justice of the Government and the offended Sovereignty of the Nation called for, led, to the discovery of a fact which greatly increased my sorrow, both on account of the character of its author, and the danger to which it had exposed the country.

Among the documents that were laid before us, there appeared a letter from the most Rev. Peter Gravina, Archbishop of Nicea and Nuncio of his Holiness for Spain, to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Malaga (1), dated 5th March last, in which he exhorted them to delay, and even to oppose the execution of his Majesty's Decrees concerning the Inquisition. The most Rev. Nuncio appeared, by his signature, to act in that instance only in his Archiepiscopal character, notwithstanding that he was protesting against the injury which he supposed to have been done to the Holy See, in the abolition of the Inquisition, and the Decree for promulgating it in the Parish Churches. He also says, in his Letter, that the Bishops now resident in this town, had it in contemplation to answer to Government—that they could not put those Decrees into practice until they had heard the opinion of their Chapters—at the same time throwing a slur upon those Bishops by the intimation, that this was intended as a mere pretext; after which he explicitly adds—that they thus gained time to make all the proper remonstrances upon the matter. He further states, that the Chapter of *Sede Vacante*, had declined to execute the Decree; upon which he exhorts the Chapter of the Church of Malaga to adopt the opinion of all the Prelates (thus reckoning upon their disobedience), and endeavours to persuade them that by acting according to his advice, they would do an important service to Religion, to the Church, and to our Most Holy Father, whose authority and rights he conceived to be vulnerated, without thereby favouring the Episcopal Power. It is also added, that he had thought it his duty to remonstrate (2.) in the name of his Holiness, opposing the execution of such Decrees until the Pope, had given his consent or approbation; or in defect of the Pope, the same were done by a National Council; and he, finally closed his letter with a promise of communicating to them, under the greatest secrecy, every circumstance, as it should take place, which might contribute to regulate their conduct for the future.

Copies of letters have been also forwarded to me by the Rev. Bishop of Jaen (3), and the Chapter of Granada, *sede vacante* (4), similar to the above mentioned, and which, with the same object and under the same date, were directed to them by the Most Rev. Nuncio. From these it appears that the said Nuncio, trampling on the first principles of International Law, overlooking the boundaries, of his public mission, and abusing the veneration in which this pious people hold the Legates of the Apostolic See, has endeavoured to promote, and actually has promoted, under the cloak of religion, the disobedience of some very respectable Prelates and Ecclesiastical Bodies to the decrees and orders of the Sovereign power. If the Most Rev. Nuncio had only intended to act as a Legate of the Holy Father, and to avoid any expostulation to which he might conceive himself exposed for his silence on the present subject, nothing obstructed his way to me through the medium of the Secretary of State. I might overlook his avoiding this regular and official means of communication, when he remonstrated as he thought proper upon the matter, and should have attributed the informality of the conduct which he chose to adopt, to inadvertency, or rather to an excess of confidence. I should have only paid attention to his arguments, and, with the advice of the Supreme Congress, taken such resolutions as the defence of the Holy Church and the temporal good of the State, demanded with one voice from me.

The justice of the national cause makes me feel quite confident that, had this been the case, I should have satisfactorily answered the Note of the Most Reverend Nuncio, and that I should have been found equal to meet those vague and common place arguments, which the wisdom of the most August Congress has already defeated. His uneasiness would have been calmed when he should see that the abolition of the Inquisition can, by no means either endanger religion, or injure the rights of the Roman Pontiff; and that all the fears which he entertains, on that account, for the primacy of the Holy Father, and the supreme authority which he holds in the Church, are most vain and ungrounded. His qualms would luckily, might be raised at another time, and they might grasp at some opportunity of imposing upon the loyalty and exalted piety of the nation; and I should not be worthy of the trust which that nation has reposed upon me, if I did not provide against such danger. What I would not wink at in a Spanish Bishop, I will not suffer in a foreign Prelate, who so ill requires the hospitality and generosity of the Spaniards. I am ready to excuse the errors of what some people are willing to call policy; but I cannot dissemble to myself that any degree of connivance in this particular instance would be highly criminal, both from the injustice of the act and the ruinous consequences which it might bring upon the country.

I bear in mind the unwearied zeal with which our Monarchs have defended their own authority against the pretensions of the Court of Rome. The mere suspicion the briefs might contain some doctrine or decrees contrary to the privileges of the Crown, has been deemed sufficient reason to stop their circulation until they are examined and approved by Government.—Whenever any relaxation appears to glide in on this point, Government has instantly applied a steady hand to stop its progress. Our history presents very awful examples of this kind which might have been a warning to the Most Reverend Nuncio. A Government which has been so jealous of its unalienable rights, is now doubly bound to take the most effectual measures against an Agent of that same Court, who by means of intrigue and underhand practices, endeavours to promote and organize a religious and political schism, which might endanger the security of the State. These reasons have roused my justice: but, although I conceive myself fully authorised to exercise it on the Most Rev. Peter Gravina, by ordering him out of Spain and seizing his temporalities, I have limited myself to command that the following Royal Decree be transmitted to him; and this for the reasons expressed therein.

(Signed) L. DE BOURBON.
Cardinal of Scala, Archbishop of Toledo, President.
Cadiz, April 23, 1813.

MANIFESTO,

OF THE SPANISH REGENCY AGAINST THE ARCHBISHOP OF NICEA, THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN SPAIN.

DECREE OF THE REGENCY, ADDRESSED TO THE NUNCIO.

"The Regency of the Kingdom expected that your Excellency, having regard to the public character of a Legate of his Holiness with which you are accredited to a nation equally heroic and religious, would have kept within the limits of that character, forbearing to abuse the consideration with which the Spanish Government has continued to acknowledge you in an Embassy, the legitimacy of which was rendered very doubtful by the captivity of the Holy Father and of our King Ferdinand the VIIth, as well as from other circumstances. His Highness relied on the strong motives which might and should have regulated your private conduct. But he has now beheld with surprise the steps which your Excellency has taken on the affair of the Inquisition. When, on the 5th of March, you presented a Note to the President & Supreme Council of Regency, that very day, as Archbishop of Nicea, you wrote to the Chapters of Malaga and Granada, and to the Archbishop of Jaen, exhorting them, especially the two first to delay, and even refuse their acquiescence in the Decrees which his Majesty had issued concerning the establishment of Tribunals for the defence of the Faith, instead of the abolished Inquisition, and for the publication, in the Parish Churches, of a Manifesto of the Cortes. Your Excellency was not contented with writing such letters as might, through the perversion of public opinion, lead to a schism upon the delicate and important subject.—Besides this, your Excellency had the boldness to betray that secresy which you had recommended in your Note, at the same time that you enjoined it to the Chapters and Bishop, in order that they might look upon you as the author of a scheme which ended to stop the exercise of the temporal authorities, and promised them to transmit intelligence of every circumstance, as it should take place which might contribute to regulate your combined plans for the future. A conduct so contrary to the law of nations—a conduct by which, overstepping the limits of your public character, your Excellency has availed yourself of the immunity which that character enjoys, that you might, as a foreign Prelate, organize the resistance of those individuals who, by reason of their rank, should be true samples of subordination, cannot be looked upon by his Highness with indifference, much less when you represent that conduct as an important and indispensable service due to Religion, to the Church, and to our Most Holy Father, whose authority and rights, according to the opinion of your Excellency, are wounded by the Decrees in question, without their favouring thereby the Episcopal Dignity. His Highness is horror struck at the consideration of the fatal consequences which threatened the State, and which naturally must have followed the advice which your Excellency has given, supported as it is by arguments of such an inflammatory nature. But although his office of guardian of the state and defender of religion fully authorised him to order you out of these kingdoms, and seize upon your temporalities, his desire of evincing the veneration & respect which the Spanish Nation has always had for the sacred person of the Pope, and the fear of now increasing his sorrows, have dissuaded his Highness from resorting to that measure. His Highness has limited himself to command that the disapprobation of your Excellency's conduct be expressly declared; as also, that he expects that your Excellency will keep in future, within the limits of your mission, without availing yourself again of the opportunity which your character of foreign prelate affords you to take the same or similar steps; but that all your remonstrances will be made to Government through the medium of the Secretary of State, and your Excellency may be sure, that should you henceforward forget the duties of your charge, his Highness will find himself in the painful, though absolute necessity, of exercising his full power in the execution of those which he swore to fulfil, when he accepted the high trust committed into his hands.

"God preserve, &c.
"ANTONIO CANO MANUEL."
"Cadiz, April 23.
"To his Lordship the Archbishop of Nicea."

"The reasons which have compelled me to this resolution, and the incontrovertible truths

which, as Protector of the [illegible] ed Laws of the Church, I have pointed out [illegible] this Manifesto, make me trust, that the [illegible] thy Prelates of the Spanish Church, and [illegible] eir respectable Chapters, will contribute, by means of their authority and sound learning to the fulfilment of the good wishes of the Sovereign Congress and my own, in favour of Religion and the State.

(Signed) L. P [illegible] BOURBON.
Cardinal of Scala, A [illegible] bishop of Toledo [illegible] resident.

Cadiz, April 23, 1813.

NOTE [illegible]

1. Most Illustrious Sir.—M [illegible] st respected.—The Manifesto of the Cortes, the [illegible] ree addressed to the Bishops for reading it on the t[illegible] first following Sundays during high mass and [illegible] al others relating to the abolition of the Inquisit[illegible] o which a tribunal is substituted with the title of P[illegible] ctor of the Faith, are on the eve of publication. [illegible] Lords Bishops, resident in this town, intend to [illegible] er that they dare not take any step upon such an [illegible] ortant subject, without consulting their Chapt[illegible] and so they will gain time to expose whatever [illegible] deemed fit upon the subject. The Chapter of this [illegible] hurch, *Sede Vacante*, grounded on a Petition of the [illegible] iears, and other reasons which shall be expressed i[illegible] their answer, will refuse, to excute the Decree, I have deemed it my duty to represent in the name of His Holiness against the Decrees, unless they are pre[illegible] sly consented to, or approved by the Pope, or [illegible] his defect, by a National Council. I think it necessary to transmit this information to your Illustrious Lordships, trusting that on such an important business you will conform yourselves with t[illegible] opinion of all the other prelates doing thereby a gr[illegible] service to Religion to the Church and to our Most [illegible] ly Father, whose authority and rights are vulu[illegible] ated, according to my opinion, and that, without favouring the Episcopal Authority. All this as your prudence will suggest, requires the greatest secrecy [illegible] d with th[illegible] same I will communicate to you every [illegible] rcumstance as it shall take place that may contrib[illegible] e to direct our proceedings for the future.—God pr[illegible] erve &c.

Most Illustrious Sir, &c.
P. Archbishop of NICEA.

To the Most Illustrious De[illegible] n and Chapter of the Holy Church of Malaga.—A Copy.

Cadiz, March 5. 1813.

2. Most Serene Lord—The Nuncio of his Holiness has heard, in the greatest bitterness of his heart, that your Highness is on the eve of circulating and publishing the Manifesto & Decree of the August Congress, in which his Majesty declares the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition to be incompatible with the political Constitution of the Monarchy, and substitutes another, which may, according to wise and just laws, protect the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, the only true one, which, exclusively of all others, his Majesty has so piously sanctioned. No one, even among the native Spaniards, feels more respect than I do towards that August Congress; nor will any one exceed my punctuality in obeying its wise commands. But the subject in question belongs to the Church, and is of the greatest importance, and of a very highly important nature, as one in which Religion is concerned, and from which it may suffer irreparable injury—A tribunal is going to be suppressed or abolished, which was established by the Holy Father in the exercise of his Primary and supreme authority over the Church, for objects purely spiritual, as the perservation of the Catholic Faith, and the extirpation of heresies; thereby leaving without effect the power which his Holiness had delegated to that Tribunal. In such case, and being enjoined to me by the Brief of my Legation to make the greatest possible exertion in all things concerning, the Catholic Faith, and the Holy Roman Church; as also to do whatever I may find to be in favour of the Church, and for the consolation and edification of the people, and the honour of the Holy see, I should be wanting to all these sacred duties if, with the greatest respect as well as with the Christian liberty of an Apostolic Legate and a Representative of the Pope, I did not state to your Highness, that the abolition of the Inquisition may be extremely injurious to Religion whilst it actually wounds the rights and Primacy of the Roman Pontiff, who established it as necessary and beneficial to the Church and the Faithful. What can henceforward prevent the diminution of that reverence and submission which all Christians owe to the decisions of the Vicar of Christ, the visible head of the Church, when in her very bosom, and during the holy sacrifice of the Mass, they shall be told that a Tribunal, established, kept up, and defended for three Centuries, under the sanction of the most severe penalties, by the Popes, is not only useless, but detrimental to Religion itself and contrary to the wise and just laws of a Catholic Kingdom?—If his Holiness were free at the present moment, I should content myself with giving him notice of this event; but as he is most unfortunately kept in the captivity which we so much lament, I find it necessary and indispensable to protest, in his name, against an innovation of such influence in the Church of Spain, and which wounds the rights of the Supreme pastor of the Universal Church the Vicar of Jesus Christ; and trust that your Holiness, led by your well known religious feelings, and consummate prudence, will take the most effectual measures in order that the August Congress, who for ardently desires to protect the Religion we profess, may be pleased to suspend the execution and publication of their Decrees, until at some more happy period, the approbation or consent of the Roman Pontiff may be obtained, or in his default that of the National Council, whose peculiar province it is to regulate these religious and ecclesiastical matters. None of these considerations can escape his Majesty's wisdom, nor can his great piety take it amiss that I, in the exercise of my ministry, and with all the necessary secrecy and due sense of submission, should, through your medium, lay before his Majesty this most humble petition, so intimately connected with the good of the Universal Church, and especially of the Church of Spain the happiness of the Monarchy, and even the honour and prosperity of his Majesty which is the object of my most ardent wishes, as well as of my incessant prayers to Heaven. God Preserve, &c.

P. Archbishop of NICEA, Nuncio of his Holiness.

Most Serene Lord President and Supreme Council of Regency.—A Copy.

Cadiz, March 5, 1813.

3. Most Illustrious Sir.—Sir, my most esteemed Brother.—I have thought that it became my office to remonstrate to the Regency concerning the Decrees of the august Congress which are ordered to be circulated and published for the abolition of the Holy Inquisition; and also to give you this information and let you know that the Chapter of this Cathedral, Sede Vacante, with the approbation of the Bishops resident in this town, are determined not to put the said Decrees into execution, without the previous and mature consideration which a subject of such weight demands. I leave it to the wisdom of your most Illustrious Lordship to make use, with due secrecy of this information, and regulate your proceedings according to what on may deem just.

God preserve, &c. Most Illustrious, Sir &c.
P. Archbishop of NICEA.

To the Most Illustrious Lord Bishop of Jaen.—A Copy.

Cadiz, March 5. 1813.

4. This Letter is similar to that which the Nuncio addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Malaga under the same date * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * have been allayed, concerning the impropriety which he seems to find in the circumstance of declaring to the people, during the celebration of Mass, that a tribunal which was establish, and for three centures protected by the Popes, is useless, injurious, and contrary to the laws of the kingdom. In fine, he would have seen that the august Congress, in this purely political question, acted in virtue of its sovereign authority, without injuring, in any way whatever, the rights of the Holy Father, or, much less those of the Catholic Church; so that they might, either, now or in future, be in need of the remonstrances of Nuncios or Councils.

But the private letters which under the same date as the note were written by the most Rev. Archbishop of Nicea, and the fact of his having mentioned therein that he forwarded a remonstrance to the Government upon the subject, are circumstances which clearly prove that whilst he betrayed the secrecy which he himself recommended, he aimed not merely to avoid the charge of negligence in the fulfilment of his office, but rather to raise in the pious Clergy of Spain, and by their means in the people at large, a distrust of the temporal authorities which he thus strove to decry; and to check their influence over a class of the State, the number of which, by reason of their conspicuous rank ought to be true samples of subordination and obedience.

This unlooked for behaviour of the Most Rev. Nuncio has compromised the honour of the national Congress, the security of the kingdom, the authority of the Episcopal Order, the true rights of the Roman Pontiff, and the respect which is due to the Church. He on the one hand, acknowledges his not having the authority of the Cortes, whilst on the other, by means of a secret correspondence, he sows disaffection and insubordination amongst the Spanish Clergy. In the Character of a public Envoy, he makes application to the Supreme Government claiming for redress; whilst as individual Prelate, he spreads private letters tending to the discredit of that very same Government. When addressing the Regency, he conjures the zeal of the Ministers of Religion; and when speaking to those Ministers, he insults that same religion, by making it a tool to foment the insubordination which it condemns. With the Government he assumes the character of a Delegate of the Holy Father, who is theory to be supposed incapable of making an ill use of his mission; with the subjects of that Government he becomes an intriguer, a secret agent, ready to give them private intelligence of the spaogress of that disobedience of which he is the promoted and fostere—As a Nuncio, of his Holiness, he affects an eager desire for the concord of the Empire and the priesthood: as Archbishop, he strives to burst asunder the only bonds which keep them together.

What might not the nation fear from this foreign Prelate, who forgetting his dignity and the character of his mission, transforms the representatives of the Head of the Church into an agent of petty interests, very different from those of the primacy of order and jurisdiction which belongs to his holiness, into a kindler of feuds which could end in nothing but a civil war? The imagination can hardly encompass the mass of evils to which he has exposed our afflicted nation, by such an [illegible] ard of step. The letters imply that he had pre[illegible] us notice of the resistance which the Chapter and the Vicars of Cadiz were to make—of the object of those dilatory measures which the Bishop now resident in this town, had agreed to adopt, as well as of the other steps which were in contemplation, tending to confirm that resistance, and to spread it over the kingdom. The plan begin one, the interest the same, the measures every where analogous, it evidently appears that the effects of the cooperations and support of the Reverend Nuncio must have been fatal to the Representative Body, and to the Government on which the nation reposes its hopes of independence.

The Spanish people are fully aware that the decrees of the Cortes have no other scope but the combined support of the Catholic Faith, and the temporal prosperity of the kingdom. To shake this just conviction, and blast all the hopes which are grafted on it, was the object of those letters, and these injunctions of secrecy with which the Most Rev. Nuncio supported the schemes of the Chapter of Cadiz. This illustrious personage has, therefore, been wanting to the rules of his office, to the consideration due to the National Congress, and to the confidence with which a Catholic nation has sheltered him in its bosom—a nation which, now more than ever, requires the most perfect internal union if she is to hope for success in her struggle with tyranny. He has, besides, done a great injury to the Christian religion, whose interests he pretends to promote by inducing the loyal and peaceful Spaniards to disaffection and resistance. Neither is the offence slight with regard to the Holy Father, whose disapprobation of a conduct so openly at variance with the Gospel, is ensured by his heroic virtues. That man insults the religious principles of the Pope, who can suppose him capable of asserting, in a foreign kingdom, the pretensions of his Court—nay, even his undoubted rights, by encouraging rebellion amongst the people. This false step of the most Reverend Nuncio is one of the greatest evils which the captivity of the Holy Father has produced to our pious nation; and nothing but the special care of Providence could prevent its fatal consequences. But such has been the loyalty and obedience of the Bishops and the Chapters of Spain, that they have adopted the apparently uncivil course of not even answering the Nuncio's letters. •

AMERICAN PAPERS.

"BY AUTHORITY.

"An Act vesting in the President of the United States the power of retaliation.

[By Section I. it is enacted, "That in every case when any violation of the laws and usages of war shall be done and perpetrated by those acting under the authority of the British Government against any of the Citizens of the United States, employed in the land or naval service, the President is authorized to cause full and ample retaliation to be made, according to the laws and usages of war."

Section II. And be it further enacted, "That in all cases where any outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity shall be or have been practised by any Indian or Indians in alliance with the British Government, or in connection with those acting under the authority of the said Government, against Citizens of the United States or those under its protection, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause full and ample retaliation to be done and executed on all such British subjects, soldiers, seamen, or marines, or Indians, in alliance or connection with Great Britain, being Prisoners of War, as if the same outrage, or act of cruelty, or barbarity, had been done under the authority of the British Government.

(Signed) "H CLAY,
"President of the House of Representatives."
(Approved) "JAMES MADISON."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—May 19.

The House met at 10 o'clock and Mr Leach, Sir. S. Romilly, and Mr. Thomson were heard in the appeal case of M'Adam and M'Adam.

This is a very important case with a view to the Scottish law of marriage. Mr. M'Adam, a gentleman of very large fortune in Ayrshire, kept a mistress in his house for some years, and had children by her. One morning he called the servants into the room where he and this woman were at breakfast; and taking her by the hand, declared in their presence that she was his wife. The same day he shot himself. The question is, whether this is a valid marriage, and consequently the children legitimate. Upon the decision of this question depends the succession to a real estate of 10,000l. per annum. It was observed by one of the Judges below, that if this should be decided to be a valid marriage, the poor Gretnagreen Blacksmith would be ruined, as the English couples only have to pass the borders, and marry themselves without his assistance.—Further hearing on Friday.

Friday, May 21.

In the case of M'Adam and M'Adam, the judgement of the Court below was affirmed; and it may now be considered as finally established, that by the law of Scotland, as it at present stands, a mere verbal declaration of marriage by the parties themselves, deliberately made in the presence of witnesses, constitutes a valid marriage, provable by the verbal testimony of the witnesses, without any writing, or any further cermony.

LONDON—May 16.

The Ministerial papers tell us that 14,000 Danes have entered Hamburgh, to protect it from the French. It is much more likely that they have entered it to secure it for themselves, with the consent of the French; and this at least is to be preferred to their resumption of the place. It will at least save the inhabitants from massacre—and probably Bonaparte has offered the Hanse Towns to Denmark, as the price of its co-operation in the present campaign.

LONDON—June 1, 1813

We learn that a person of some note arrived in town on Friday from Holland, who, it is said, has come for the express purpose of inviting the Prince of Orange over to that country. He represents the Dutch to be in a forward state to receive him, and to second the efforts of their German neighbours for the liberation of the continent. In consequence of this, we are told, Government has lost no time in forwarding the wishes of the Dutch to his Serene Highness, who is now serving in Portugal.

The following statement of the numbers of the late French army with the portions it consisted of has just been received from Russia. The writer informs us, that it was taken from a memorandum found amongst Bonaparte's papers. Whether the French invader had been able to assemble these vast multitudes, or had only calculated on them in the course of his fatal campaign, we cannot ascertain. We feel too indignant at this merciless expenditure of human life, to care to speculate too curiously on so revolting an inquiry.—The document itself will at least be deemed curious;

200,000 French; 32,000 Austrians; [illegible] Prussians; 35,000 Bavarians; 26,000 [illegible] 28,000 Westphalians; 7000 Hessians [illegible] Wirtemburgers; 17,000 Dutch; 32,[illegible] politans; 20.000 Italians; 12,000 [illegible] 6000 Spanish and Portuguese, 50,000 [illegible] Totol 509,000 Men!

After the Levee on Friday, the P[illegible] gent paid the Marchi[illegible] ss of Hertfor[illegible] in Manchester-square, in the old yel[illegible] riot, attended by one servant, as a pla[illegible]

The battle between Molineaux an[illegible] took place on Friday, about six m[illegible] Banbury. In the first five or six roun[illegible] neaux had the advantage, but having [illegible] a severe Blow he expressed an incli[illegible] give in. By the advice of his seco[illegible] others he was induced to continue th[illegible] The succeeding rounds were in favour [illegible] ter until the 17th, when Molineaux h[illegible] a tremendous blow on the head, wh[illegible] supposed, broke a blood vessel; he, [illegible] quence, gave up the contest. Th[illegible] lasted 50 minutes.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels paid h[illegible] Sister a visit at Montague House on [illegible] The meeting was very affecting on bo[illegible] but particularly on that of the Pri[illegible] Wales, who had not seen her brothe[illegible] last three years.

The Carlton-house, Paper (The M[illegible] Herald) of Monday last, contains the [illegible] ing singular paragraph:—"Lady I[illegible] whose indisposition we mentioned in a [illegible] paper, had a paralytic stroke a few da[illegible] which occasioned what the faculty term[illegible] ed Jaw, from which she is now cons[illegible] recovered."—Had this lady's jaw been [illegible] some years ago, we fancy it would ha[illegible] much better for her conscience.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGE[illegible]

June 6, 1813.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH I[illegible] GERMANY.

It would seem as if there was a fate, or ra[illegible] intention of Providence, that Bonaparte [illegible] surmount all the difficulties in his way f[illegible] farther interval, and that he has still [illegible] execute before he has accomplished th[illegible] poses of Heaven. It is impossible, upo[illegible] other presumption, to account for hi[illegible] gress. According to the hopes of Euro[illegible] career of blood and ambition, a career [illegible] cruel than that of any preceding Conq[illegible] was effectually arrested at the end of th[illegible] campaign, and it was considered as fo[illegible] entertain any expectation that he could [illegible] become formidable. He has now ho[illegible] broke through all these difficulties. He [illegible] again at the head of an army infinitely su[illegible] in point of numbers to the Allies.

It is a very easy matter to deceive our[illegible] with the consolatory persuasion that h[illegible] obtained no advantages.—The thing ho[illegible] speaks for itself. He has gained the grou[illegible] both victories. His first task and effort [illegible] fight his way to the Elbe. He has done i[illegible] next labour was to get to the Oder. He [illegible] his way. If Berlin be not entered, it is on[illegible] cause it does not lie in the road. No[illegible] therefore, is more certain than that our e[illegible] tations in the commencement of the cam[illegible] have not been realised; and that the adva[illegible] (such as it is) is still with Buonaparte.

There have been two principal battles f[illegible] since the beginning of the campaign. [illegible] first, that of Lutzen; and the second, th[illegible] Bautzen. It may clear our conceptions to [illegible] a brief review of them.

In the battles of Bautzen and Lutzen [illegible] French have boasted that only half of [illegible] army was up, and that the victory was g[illegible] with half their forces. It seems to be tru[illegible] all their forces were not assembled; but [illegible] likewise true, that all the allied force was n[illegible] the field. The battle, therefore, was bat[illegible] a part of the allied force was not in the [illegible] The battle, therefore, was between a pa[illegible] the allied force and a part of the French. [illegible] superiority of troops was evidently upon [illegible] side of the Russians; but the superiorit[illegible] skill and manœuvres as evidently upon the [illegible] of the French. Buonaparte, indeed, by the [illegible] dint of this superiority, seems to have eff[illegible] by his skill what he could not effect by [illegible] battle; he took such a position upon [illegible] flanks, as compelled them to quit the grou[illegible] the field of battle. The retreat, therefore [illegible] the Allies from the field of Lutzen was not [illegible] cause they were beaten, but because they [illegible] out-manœuvred. The effect of this ret[illegible] however, is still the same, and is followe[illegible] all the disasters, in a degree at least, whic[illegible] the necessary concomitants upon all retr[illegible] The spirit of the Allies was at least dimini[illegible] by it; and the spirits of the French in the [illegible] proportion are raised. The French pro[illegible] new allies, and confirm the fidelity of thei[illegible] ones; whilst on the other hand, the allied [illegible] assumes the features of an unfortunate one

[illegible] that this is not [illegible] strong recommendation [illegible] commencement of the campaign [illegible] was distinguished by [illegible] minor German Princes [illegible] There is now an end [illegible] before us. Such, therefore, [illegible] the plainst success to the [illegible]

[illegible] success (success at least in the appearance [illegible] results) has now been followed by another of the same kind; and the battle of Bautzen has accomplished that effect on the inhabitants of Germany which the battle of Lutzen had begun. The battle of Lutzen shewed that Buonaparte was not so thoroughly overwhelmed as the expectations of Germany had led every one to expect. The battle of Bautzen produces him still advancing nearer to the Oder.

As to the character of that battle, it seems to be precisely of same kind with that of Lutzen. It was a battle having every appearance of being a merely drawn one, except the single circumstance of the Allies retreating from the ground [illegible]. Upon ordinary occasion, under general circumstances, there would be no great evil in this, as nothing is more common in successful campaigns, than a mere change of ground. But there the mere circumstance of allowing the advance of Bonaparte, is in itself [illegible] a very unfavourable and perilous feature [illegible] adds so much to his influence, and thereby [illegible] to his means of recruiting his armies.

As to the balance of the losses of the two Armies, it is a very reasonable inference, that the French lost as many, if not more, than the Russians and Prussians. This may be concluded from one circumstance.—the death of Marshal Duroc. Where, out of four or five Marshals in the field, one is killed, it is a very necessary inference that the battle must have been very bloody. Buonaparte, indeed, with his usual art, passes this event off as a mere disaster, not resulting from the formidable nature of the battle but from a chance and last shot of the enemy. But he spoke in the same terms of the death of Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria, in his account of the battle of Lutzen. Our own inference, therefore, is, that the battle was very obstinate and severe, and that the French Emperor himself had a very n[illegible] escape. It is not impossible, indeed, [illegible] one of these chance and last shots [illegible] happen to reach himself. Nothing can be more courageous than the spirit of the allies both Russians and Prussians; and whatever may be hoped from heroic valour, may clearly be hoped from them.

The battle of Bautzen seems to have given another turn to the campaign, which has since taken a line directly upon Breslau and the Oder, instead of towards Berlin, though a division will probably be directed upon the latter city, which can make no defence. It is covered very imperfectly by Spandau; but is itself totally without any protection but a mere wall. Berlin therefore, must surrender as soon as it [illegible] approached, and will probably be the point from whence Bonaparte will commence [illegible] operations.

In the mean time, as far as can be collected from the French and German papers the [illegible] of the Emperor Francis is in progress; [illegible] the congress to [illegible] from the [illegible] of war will perhaps be [illegible] Germany [illegible] entirely agreed [illegible] when the campaign is actually over, and [illegible] at the feet of the French. This is [illegible] proceeding of German congress. For [illegible] we expect nothing from it; and if [illegible] is not to be procured till the congress shall have agreed to it, we shall never expect to [illegible] at all.

[illegible] of the accounts from the Allied Armies, [illegible] of which is given in another part of our [illegible] another air upon the battle of Bautzen, [illegible] those hopes which every one must feel.—It [illegible] be truly lamentable if so much blood [illegible] The war, as far as merely respected [illegible] terminated when the French were driven [illegible] the Vistula, but having pledged himself for the [illegible] of Europe, or at least for an effort to rescue [illegible] from her degrading slavery, the Emperor [illegible] has extended his operations almost to the [illegible] It is highly honourable to this Sovereign [illegible] actuated by these generous purposes. His [illegible] this respect affords a singular contrast to [illegible] the King of Prussia, who, whilst consulting his own mere personal safety, saw all the Princes of Germany and even of Europe, successively conquered, and that none but himself was at last left. No one, accordingly, pitied him when he was devoured in turn. But all Europe has now very justly entered into the cause and feelings of the Emperor Alexander, and we question whether the cause of liberty in Spain is in more general favour amongst us, than the cause of the Emperor Alexander in Germany.

In another part of our paper, we have considered in some detail the character of the battle of Bautzen, as it appeared to us from an attention to the French accounts. The accounts from the Allied armies differ as may be supposed very essentially from the French statements; [illegible] more with respect to omissions than even contradictions of the same fact. It becomes, necessary, therefore, to give a moment's attention to the different conclusions, which these different accounts seem to require and to justify.

According to the statement of the Allies, General Count Wittgenstein, having observed that Buonaparte had detached Ney and Lauriston from his main body, immediately understood the design of this operation, and upon his own part resolved to counteract it by attacking these detachments separately. General Barclay de Tolley, who had previously joined, was immediately sent upon this service, and shortly came up with the corps of General Lauriston, which he instantly attacked, and according to the statements of the Allies, defeated and routed with great slaughter.—Whilst Barclay de Tolley was thus operating against Lauriston, General Von Yorke, who had been detached against Ney, performed his service with equal effect, and prevented him from advancing to the assistance of Lauriston. The French and Russian accounts agree in this statement in the following particulars; in the first place, that Ney and Lauriston were attacked in the manner alledged; but they disagree, point-blank, in the second; the Prussians asserting that Von Yorke kept the field; and the French, that he was driven over a rive behond him (the Spree.)

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BAUTZEN.

BERLIN, MAY 25.—The following letter, from an eye witness of the battle of the 20th and 21st instant, has been imparted to us, till further official details:—

"On the 20th, at noon, the enemy attacked the combined army in its position at Bautzen; but his efforts, although they were directed against single points, with a great superiority of force, were of no effect; and the united army remained in their position during the night from the 20th to the 21st. On that day, at four a. m. the battle commenced on our left wing with great spirit; but the attack made by the enemy on this side, as it afterwards appeared, was merely a feint. General Miloradowitsch, under whom General Emanual commanded the light troops, had the command of the left wing, under the Duke of Wurtemberg.—Some while afterwards the battle commenced with still greater impetuosity towards the centre, where the artillery in particular had great effect, and all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. General Lauriston's corps now appeared, and endeavoured to turn our right wing, but was detained by General Barclay de Tolly, who was posted at Gotramilde to observe the enemy, till General Kleist's corps, and Klix and Roeder's brigades, fell on the rear of the enemy and by a close cartridge fire, caused great destruction, & forced him to retreat. But by detachings these brigades, General Blucher's position at the heights of Kreckwitz was weakened, and the moment was seized by the enemy to attack this corps with a great superiority, before it could receive any support. General Blucher therefore found himself obliged to fall back upon a position a small distance in his rear, in order to join General Yorck, who formed the reserve.

"Meanwhile, to counteract this disadvantage our left wing moved considerably forward, and took some cannon and prisoners from the enemy. The intended purpose was thereby attained, and the enemy was deterred from pressing any further on our right wing. Night put an end to this battle, which had lasted two days, and cost the enemy so much blood. The allied army took up a position in the greatest order, and ready for battle, near Weissenberg, at a small distance from the field of battle. We have lost neither artillery nor prisoners, except a few who were severely wounded. On the other hand, we have taken both artillery and prisoners from the enemy, and many of his cannon were dismounted. A battalion of Wurtembergers who were to have stormed a battery at Kreckwitz, came over to us, as likewise did a part of the Saxon troops. We cannot yet state the amount of the loss on our side, or that of the enemy; but the enemy's loss has been in the proportion of three to one more than our's, as the ground, the superiority of our artillery, and the valour of our troops, gave us the advantage over him in all his attacks. Our reserves of the centre and the left wing, among which were the flower of the Russian troops and their artillery, were not engaged, and their strength must be reserved for more important services. Since the report we gave from the head quarters at Wurchen, of the 18th of May, we have received the following farther intelligence from thence:—" On the 18th, General Howaisky again took prisoners another company of the Dutch lancers of the guards, 94 men strong; and in a reconnoisance with General Miloradovitch in the afternoon, we took 132 prisoners, and caused the enemy a loss of 100 men in killed and wounded. Deserters are likewise daily coming in from the enemy, and the loss he suffers by this petty warfare is very considerable.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WURCHAU.

This moment we have received the following intelligence from our grand army:—

"WURCHAU, NEAR BAUTZEN, MAY 23.

"The accounts respecting the enemy for some days past coincided in reporting that Lauriston's corps, about 12,000 strong, was in motion against our right flank, by making a large circle by the Luckau and Hoyerswerda road, and that it was followed at the distance of a day's march by Marshal Ney, with a force of 18,000 men. It was accordingly resolved to march against Gen. Lauriston, engage, and defeat him before supports could reach him. General Barclay de Tolly received directions for this purpose, and he accordingly in the afternoon of the 19th made a brisk movement forward to Konigswartha, whilst General Yorck marched through Weissig to join General Barclay's corps. The Russians fell in with the enemy at Konigswartha, and after a severe battle forced the town with the bayonet, took ten cannon, and put the enemy totally to the rout. Meanwhile Gen. Yorck had fallen in with a strong detachment of the enemy not far from Weissig. The battle was here extremely obstinate, and it soon appeared, that we had to do with three divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, being the very same that were supposed to be still at some leagues distance. The Prussian troops, though much inferior in numbers, sustained this glorious combat against such superior force until night, and kept possession of the field of battle. It was this courageous resistance only that rendered it possible to attain the proposed end of driving General Lauriston's corps entirely out of the field.

"This morning, as the enemy had retreated during the night, the corps of General Barclay and Von Yorck have again moved nearer to the army. The result of this day, exclusive of the ten pieces of artillery taken is 1500 prisoners, besides a General of Division and a General of brigade, and the total destruction of an enemy's column of 9000 men."

BERLIN, MAY 22.—An official report from Gerbersdorf, between Golzen and Dahme, dated the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock at night states as follows:—"The enemy had taken his position between Luckau and Dahme, and pushed his patroles to Dahmsdorff. The corps was strong, and was intended to push forward into the Mark of Braddenburg; but the arrival of a Russian corps, have frustrated their designs. Two days ago, the Russians captured 200 of the enemy near Dahme; and to-day he suddenly broke up, directing his march towards UpperLusatia. At this moment he is four German miles from us, the single patroles being already returned from that distance. It is supposed that the sudden retreat of the enemy proceeded from his design of forming the Grand Army. The corps of Generals Bulow, Borstel, and the Russian General [illegible], which are collected [illegible], will march early to-morrow, partly in pursuit of the enemy, and partly to take a position before Wittenberg.

"Every attempt of the enemy to approach the capital has been frustrated; and, indeed, it was rather a demonstration than an attempt. That the French corps which had passed the Elbe, and by which it was at first dreaded, that a diversion would be made on Berlin, has so suddenly again withdrawn towards the Elbe, is in a great measure to be attributed to the speedy assembling of the Landsturm of the circles of Beskow and Storkow, who are animated by the best spirit, and who to him appear so formidable."

BERLIN, MAY 24.—The following Proclamation has appeared here:—

In the present high state of expectation in the public for intelligence from the Army, we have to communicate to them the following extract from an official statement just received:—

"Warschen, 21st May, half-past 5 o'clock morning.

"Yesterday forenoon about 12 o'clock, the enemy attacked Gen. Kleist on the heights, in front of Kreckwitz. The battle soon became general along the whole first line of the army, from Bautzen to the defiles of Lower Guacks. It continued in this manner until night, without the enemy having been able to succeed in forcing us from our positions, although he at first attempted, by superiority of force, to drive back our right, and afterwards [illegible] fought the whole day in the van of the army [illegible] an enemy far superior in numbers, until night [illegible] come on, when a column of Blucher's corps advanced to cover it. The battle will be recommenced to day: half of the troops were not in the fire yesterday, both our Troops and the Russians are full of courage, and burning with impatience to beat the enemy. So soon as we receive farther particulars of these victorious events, we shall communicate them to the public without delay.—Berlin, the 23d of May, 1813.—Royal Military Government, appointed for the country between the Elbe and Oder. (Signed) "L'ESTOCQ SACK."

FUNERAL OF MR. AND MRS. BONAR.

On T[illegible] evening, about nine o'clock, the rem[illegible] unfortunate pair were deposited in the grave at Chislhurst. Their mangled corpses were attended through the last ceremonies by Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, and Miss Bonar, the latter the only daughter of the deceased, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Wiguland, and Mr. Angerstein, jun. Mr. Thomson, Mr. Charles Hammersley, Mr. George Hammersley, & Mr. Angerstein sen. Mr. Lockwood (the Rector), Mr. Locke, Mr. Wollaston, and a young Lady. The cavalcade mournfully moved slowly, attended by undertakers, pages, mutes, &c. around a part of the heath, and from thence to the church at Chislehurst, where, after performance of the usual rites, the coffins were carried, parallel with each other, to the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Lockwood performed the funeral service in a very impressive manner; Mr. Bonar stood on his right hand, with Mrs. Bonar holding one arm, and Miss Bonar the other. It was a most afflicting spectacle, and powerfully excited the sympathies of a numerous body of spectators.

NICHOLSON THE ASSASIN.

NICHOLSON has recovered the use of speech. He lies on a truckle-bed in the butler's room, Adjoining the pantry, wherein two men and a police-Officer are in constant attendence. He passed the night of Thursday in a very tranquil state, and frequently dozed, but it was observed that he opened his eyes at all times when any mention was made by those about him of the murderous weapon used, or any allusion to the badness of his temper. He eyed attentively every stranger, and particularly noticed one of the coachmen, who went into his room after the funeral with a silk hat-band. Mr. Eylett, the surgeon who sewed up the wound, remarked particularly his determined conduct at the moment; he never evinced, nor made an inclination to retract from the operation. He lies constantly on his back, with his head raised by pillows, and so fixed is it, that he cannot move so as to give the arteries any play, or, in other words, to prevent their motion connecting them again together.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,—MAY 28.

THE KING, ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. B. COCHRANE, v. W. G. HARRISON AND MISS ST. JULIAN.

W. G. Harrison was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, having been found guilty of a conspiracy with the other defendant, to extort money from the Hon. B. Cochrane. Miss St. Julian lived under the protection of Mr. Cochrane, who provided her a house and furniture, in Alsop's-buildings, and had two children while she lived under his protection: but being informed that the other defendant Harrison was too intimate with her, he dissolved the connection, and wrote to her, saying that the eldest boy he believed was his, and he would take care of him if she would send him; that as to the other, if she chose to swear him to him, he would allow parish allowance. Miss St Julian wrote a letter to Mr. Cochrane, dated the 11th of Jan. 1812, that unless he would provide for her and his children, she would discover to the world the proposition he had made, that she should go into a steam bath to procure abortion. On the 14th of July, 1812, she wrote a second letter, stating, that she would be satisfied with 3000l being settled on each of the children, and 4000l. on herself instead of the 200l. per annum, he had stated his intention to settle by his will. On the 18th of July she wrote again saying she would not be content with bread and cheese for her and her children; and unless he made the proper provision, she would expose his unnatural and base conduct to the world. Mr Cochrane, on his examination, stated, that he did not believe the steam-bath would procure abortion, but on the contrary would strengthen the mother; that he had shewn it to several medical men, who had approved of it. It was proved that Harrison wrote the first and last letter, and that he was appointed by Miss St. Julian to carry on the negotiation on her part.

The affidavit of W. G. Harrison was then put in, stating, that he was only between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, and had been in the house of Messrs Williams and Grenville for seven years; that he became acquainted with Miss St. Julian when he was only nineteen years of age, that after some time he knew she was mistress to Mr. Cochrane; that she told him that Mr. Cochrane had proposed to her to go into the steam-bath for the purpose of procuring abortion; that she also told him that she had mentioned it to her mother and sister, who corroborated the statement; that she also shewed him a letter from Mr. Cochrane, stating that a Mrs. [illegible] from the bath, and had derived great benefit [illegible] dead child: and this letter appeared [illegible] delivered of a [illegible] to give some authority to Miss St. [illegible] defendant's story! that he had no any idea of benefit to himself, as he had proposed that the money should be lodged in a Bank, in the joint names of himself and a trustee appointed by Mr. Cochrane; that he had been at the expense of 800l. in defending himself, in consequence of the prosecutor having first indicted him for a felony, & after he had brought down all his witnesses, given him notice that he had withdrawn that indictment, and should indict him for a conspiracy; the prosecutor afterwards again allowed him to bring down all his witnesses, and then removed the indictment by certiorari: that the consequence was, that he was totally ruined by the expense, and now a prisoner in the Fleet, and had lost by the prosecution several situations, particularly that of Purser to an East India ship, that he was not actuated by any spirit of malice or revenge, as he had not at the time seen the prosecutor. The affidavit of Mr Grenville was then read, giving the defendant an excellent character.

The defendant then addressed the Court, and said, that he was unable to employ Counsel, from want of the means; that he was not actuated by malice, but unfortunately gave too much credit to the statement of the unfortunate woman, which was corroborated by her mother and sister; that he thought she was an injured and wronged woman, and that he gave the advice he did, thinking that the children merited a settlement from their father that he could have no interest in the principal, as it was to be so secured as that he could not touch it, nor in the interest, as he was going to the East Indies, until this prosecution deprived him of the power. He hoped the Court would consider his youth, and the ruin that had attended him in consequence of the great delay and expense of the trial: that he had ever since supported the children of Mr Cochrane, and that advances had been made by Mr. Cochrane to have the matter amicably arranged, which proved that he did not consider him so despicable character: that if the assertions

...f the unfortunate woman were false, Mr. Cochrane was a most injured man, but the day might come when those assertions might be examined into

The Common Serjeant regretted the course which the defendant had adopted, in renewing the imputation against Mr Cochrane.

Lord Ellenborough said, that in the latter part of the defendant's address, there was an indiscretion which the Court was sorry to hear but that as to the rest, his statement was merely as to what Miss St. Julian had told him; and his Lordship wished the Common Serjeant to explain the reason for the two indictments, and for suing out the certiorari.

The Common Serjeant said, that the defendant had been committed under the statute of of false pretences, and that it was not considered to be safe to proceed under it, which caused the second indictment; and the certiorari was moved for in order to have a Special Jury.

Lord Ellenborough—It has had the effect of ruining him.

The Common Serjeant hoped that the Court would, by its sentence, protect the prosecutor; and stated that there would not be any safety for prosecutors, if defendants might insinuate against them the grossest charges; to entertain which, the criminal Courts were now open if there were any foundation for them.

Mr. Guerney followed on the same side.

Mr. Spankie said if the defendant had listened to the overtures made on the part of Mr Cochrane's family, who did not wish this business to come before the public all the principal part of the expenses would have been saved.

The Court ordered the prisoners to be remanded, and brought up on the last day of Term, to receive the judgment of the Court.

MAY 31.

Harrison was this morning brought up to receive the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, for a conspiracy with ... Julian ... and ...

... ...oned for one months in the King's Bench.

From the Government Gazette.

NOVEMBER 8, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George 5th November 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant P. Fraser of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, doing duty with the Madras Volunteer Battalion, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Ensign A. M'Clelland of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, that Officer's name is struck off the List of the Army from the 25th March 1810, the date of his decease.

The promotion of Ensign M'Clelland to the rank of Lieutenant published in General Orders of the 24th September, is cancelled, and the following promotion will take place.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Christopher Bagot to be ... succession to Griffenhoof e promo... ... 8th September 1813 ... the rank

First Dresser ... ...ointed to do duty of Sub... ...cunderabad, vice Sampson

NOVEMBER 9, 1813.

Lieutenant T. W. Edwards of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company in compliance with his request.

Lieutenant Black of the Horse Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence, until the 31st of January 1814.

NOVEMBER 12, 1813.

Lieutenant W. Scott of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, in compliance with his request.

The leave of absence, granted in General Orders of the 30th of July last, to Lieutenant Wheeler of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, is extended for a further period, terminating on the 31st of January 1814.

The following removals in the Ordnance Department are ordered to take place.

Mr. Deputy Commissary Stanhope from Vellore to the Arsenal of Fort St. George.

Mr. Commissary Penn from St. Thomas's Mount to Vellore.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD.

Sec. to Government.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 1st Nov. 1813.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Cornet W. Babington of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, is appointed to do duty with His Excellency the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard.

Assistant surgeon G. Anderson from the 2d Battalion Artillery, is posted to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join immediately.

NOVEMBER 6, 1813.

Ensign Henry Birch, is at his own request, transferred from the Madras European Regiment to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, in which he will rank next after Ensign Smart, with his present date of commission viz. 8th November 1811.

Ensign Birch of the 9th Native Regiment, is posted to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant A. Trueman is removed from 2d to 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment or Trichinopoly Light Infantry.

The Commander in Chief adverting to the numerous applications which continue to be received from Individuals, for payment of bills, contingent expenses, &c. requiring the sanction of Government, long after the period established for such claims being settled, His Excellency finds it again necessary to call the attention of Officers, to the 58th Paragraph 16th Section of the pay Regulations, under the head of "Pay and Allowances," and to declare his decided intention to reject at once all claims, unless made within the regulated time, of six months, or that the delay can be accounted for in the most clear and satisfactory manner.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1813.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Sir William Rumbold, Bart to be Chamberlain on His Excellency's Establishment.

OCTOBER 26, 1813.

Mr. John D'Oyly, Second Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OCTOBER 30, 1813.

Mr John Addison, Commercial Resident at Keerpoy and Midnapore.

Mr S. Swinton, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Moorshedabad.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, ...

... ...G. H. ...gan,
Major Clement Browne, and
Major C. J. Doyle, to be Members of the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle.

CALCUTTA,—NOVEMBER 2.

A List of Paper Parcels at the Calcutta Custom House containing Newspaper, and to whom addressed:—

1 Parcel, Mr W. G. Walter—1 Ditto, Robert Anderson, Esq—1 Ditto, Captain A. Gledstanes—1 Ditto, for Miss Chaffin—1 Ditto, J. Harington, Esq.—1 Ditto, Lieutenant Peter Warden Grant—1 Ditto, Messrs. Mackintosh Fulton and Co—1 Ditto, James Davidson, Esq.—1 Ditto, Mr George Robinson, Writer—1 Ditto, Captain Kay—1 Ditto, Richard Prince, Esq—1 Ditto, Mr. Cozens—1 Ditto, John Mackintosh, Esq—1 Ditto, William J. Money, Esq—1 Ditto, Miss Carolina Melville—1 Ditto, Ensign Garnoult, 25th Regiment Native Infantry; Ganjam—1 Ditto, John Hudgson, Esq Madras—1 Ditto, Andrew Anderson, Esq—1 Ditto, Lieutenant Heyman—1 Ditto, J. H. ... to, Mr. Harve... ...ning, Esq. &c &c. Madras—1 Ditto, ...m Lace, Esq—1 Ditto, J. Griffiths, Esq Madras—1 Bag Garden Seed, Wigram Money, Esq.—1 Parcel, Archibald Cocke, Esq—1 Ditto, Colonel Mawby, 53d Regiment—1 Ditto, Lieutenant J. E. Wallis.

A List of uncleared Packages, lying in the Calcutta Custom House and to whom Addressed:

1 Box Captain W. W. Bampton—1 Ditto, Lieutenant Alexander Fortune—1 Ditto, Lieut. Colonel H. Fraser, 86th Regiment—1 Ditto, Cornet S...son—1 Ditto, E. S. Waring, Esq—1 Ditto, Thomas R...son, Esq.—1 Ditto, M. R. Bowyer—1 Ditto, ...tam, Esq—1 Ditto, Lieutenant W. D. Play..., 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Hon. Company—1 Ditto, Robert Hall—1 Ditto, Mr. Wetter—1 Ditto, Major Wood—1 Ditto, Captain Bridge—1 Ditto, C. S. Waring, Esq.—1 Ditto, Lieutenant Colonel Jessup—1 Ditto, W. H. Valpy—1 Ditto, Robert Anderson, Esq—1 Ditto, Mr. Stansbury—1 Ditto, Charles W. Smith—2 Trunks, J. Money Esq—2 Boxes, the address Effaced—1 Basket, J. Beaumont—1 Box, J. M. Johnson—1 Ditto, Messrs. Arbuthnot, DeMonte, and Co. Madras—1 Ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Jackson, Madras—1 Ditto, Cornet Dukinfield, Madras.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D OCTOBER, 1813.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the Seventh Regiment Native Infantry, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Jefferson of that Corps.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Ensign W. G. Thurnham, to be Lieutenant in succession to Jefferson deceased,—date of rank 6th October 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following Extracts of Letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 7th and 18th May 1813.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 7th May 1813.

PARA 1. We have resolved that the appointments of General Officers on the Staff that is to say General Officers to Command certain Divisions of the Army shall in future be filled up either from Officers in Europe or in India according to their abilities and length of service, all appointments therefore of this discription made in India after the receipt of this letter must be considered as temporary until our pleasure shall be known thereon.

Extract of a further letter from the Hon'ble the Court, dated the 7th May 1813.

PARA. 7. The undermentioned officer has our permission to return to his rank on your Establishment, viz.

Captain James Sutherland.

PARA. 8. The undermentioned Officer have our permission to remain till the departure of the first ships of next season, viz.

Captain Alexander Brown.
Capt. Lieut. J. R. Drummond.

PARA. 9. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Company's Service, viz.

Lieut. Col. Disney,—20th January 1813.
Lieut. Col. Young,—2d March 1813.
Capt. Rawson Boddam Crozier—27th Nov. 1812.
Capt. Thomas Grant,—28th December 1812.
Ensign Basil Marriott,—24th June 1812.

PARA. 10. The undermentioned Persons have been appointed Assistant Surgeons at your Presidency, viz.

Mr. Thomas Whyte.
" George Shaaq.
" John Dickinson.

BOMBAY COURIER,

NOVEMBER 6, 1813.

Having been obligingly favored with a copy of the Times Newspaper of the 3d of June, which contains a fuller and more clear report of the Speech which was made in the course of those Debates by Mr. Rickards, we have re-published that Speech ... of the

... ...AIRS.

The Resolution respecting the Extension of the Trade to India being read.

Mr. Rickards rose. He had passed many years of his life in India, and had never ceased since, to feel an interest in its welfare. The first point he should look to, was the condition and safety of the natives. He should touch on this subject, as far as it was connected with the resolution. It was obvious no great benefit could accrue from trading with a nation of beggars, yet such was the greater part of the Indian population, which was vast, ... absolutely compelled to till, for the mere purpose of existence. In and just round the great towns it was different, but from comparative wealth to misery, the transition was sudden—from the enterprize of merchants, to the field of unprofitable agriculture. No remedy appeared for this, but reform of the revenue and the aids of an enlarged commerce. The Governments were considered Sovereigns of the soil. Where the Mahometan arms had not prevailed, we still found the better institutions of the Hindoos existing. But in the countries first alluded ...

They were often eve... ...off than their labourers at three pence per day, though they were the original proprietors of the land. They often borrowed money on a kind of mortgage, but they were little better for it. The great evils of their state led ... Lord Cornwallis's appointment. His moderation and justice were never doubted, and he introduced a measure in Bengal, a new mode; by which a class were brought in, from whom great advantages were expected. Lands were divided into free Zemindar states, subject to a perpetual tax: but the wants of the Government requiring more revenue, half was taken for Government purposes; and, in fact, in many cases, the holders received no more than one-eleventh for his own objects. This system was extended to some of the Madras provinces; of the injurious effects of which the 5th Report contained vouchers. The Hon. Member then read a letter from a respectable Native in the Bairamaule country, eloquently describing, in the Oriental style, the distressed state of the ancient inhabitants of that province," who were grievously oppressed by the introduction of a new class from the least respectable occupations of life in India, and shewing, that though the Company's officers were just and enlightened yet, that the expense of obtaining justice defeated its object; and pointing out the oppressive evils of the Mootadary system (as the Zemindary system is called in the Madras countries), on the respectable and on the poor." It stated that they were much happier under Hyder Ali, and under Tippoo Sultaun, whom it praised. It considerd the Company (the Lords of Glory!) as having no real advantage from their distress, and observed, that such was their states, that it might be supposed, a new race of Polygars (depredators) had been let in upon them to destroy them, who were driving them to despair. Measures had been attempted to remedy these evils by judicial process; but it frequently happened that an estate was seized on and sold, before the Zemindar could recover the rents. Thus was almost all landed property in Bengal affected, ...

ter ...
ed with ...
the revenue ...
stored over the ...
collected with ...
thereby restored to ...
By the employment o...
Raout was worse treated ...
of the Select Committee, ...
the inefficacy of the whole ...
so reduced, that, althoug...
they might be considered at ...
any native Chieftain; for they ...
believe, any measure of Govern...
other purposes than increasing rev...
of wastes had been calculated on ...
which soil and climate was particularly ...
to population: yet numbers were obliged ...
themselves by pillage. Waste land might ...
ed and yet the agricultural wealth not ...
Rice and other food had been much lowe...
during the last ten years; the price of land ...
lowered, and it was almost inconceivable ...
wages could support existence. The boaste...
tion only added to the stock, already far ...
of human misery. The Ghauts were recrui...
this starving mass, and they defied every ...
suppress them. The collector of Midnap...
his letter of Feb. 12, 1812, said he knew of ...
sentiment in the rules of the revenue: the cu...
imprisoning landholders for default being m...
indulgent, compared with the change that fo...
in the landed property of Bengal, which was ...
than ever known by internal regulations. The ...
plan was too sudden an innovation to produc...
fits which must be slow. The new class had ...
all the ... rights of the Raouts. The obj...
the Noh... ...or had been frustrated. It ...
justice ... that instructions of the Direct...
been de... ...om. In their purely politica...
they du... ...ves great honour: it was onl...
their co... ...al views, were intermixed th...
were ac... ...y narrow principles. They h...
ed that ... ...rate assessment was the pre...
system. ... orders had not been execut...
ever we... ...er the present mode of admini...
Indian ... Neither the internal resources ...
gal, no... ...neral prosperity had been inc...
But til... ...ange, what benefit could be ...
ted? ... ...ed to excite the attention of the ...
to the ... the natives by the calls of sacr...
tice, ... the selfish views ...
ed a ... House of Comm... had been ...
with ... ...e, for the cause ... Rhine was ...
justice ... ...manity. One ... whom ...
would ... if there were ...
... ...ctions. Opening ...
... would be drawn ... sistance of ...
... ...n products wou... laid he ...
... ...on of land, by the ...
... of relief from ... events hav...
the lay... trade open effect ...
ny with... ...aw from their preju... to by the disa...
nous ... themselves and di... had been mad...
real ... interests and duties, an... addition to al...
that ... might produce real ...
one did real danger, diffic... ...ivity in ...
... ...mmercial losses he might take an...
...on to prove. As long as they contin...
...ade, the desired blessings would never b...
...d. Every merchant was in heart a...
...olist; and when one had set exclusiv...
...ges the effect was invariably the same. ...
them on an equality, and beneficial effects ...
from even the spirit of monopolising. Raw ...
duce had sometimes been doubled in price wh...
its natural price, it might have been brought ...
Free trade only could obtain the desired advan...
The proposed continuance of the Charter f...
ment: ... an insurmountable obstacle to imp...
this woul... was his greatest objection, and he ...
As to the ... admit still of limitation in point of ...
that was ... India trade being incapable of enc...
period w... already refuted by record... ...ts, sin...
were perm... American ...affic. ... own private ...
The inference was ...
that it might ... augmented to a great degree ...
argument on the immutability of the hab...
India was pretty much the same, and the pre...
of believing it, was more absurd than any H...
prejudices he knew of. Why search for a dou...
cause when we had such plain causes before ...
poverty and despotism, which produced the ...
effects in Hindostan, that they would produ...
any other country? The Indians were flesh ...
blood, and disposed to the indulgencies of ...
whenever their means suited. Their wants ...
not be exactly the same as our's, but they ...
have wants which we might supply; and their ...
ductions would afford us the means of inc...
trade to an indefinite extent. He should have ...
ed to say a few words on the East India acc...
but for that he would take another opportunit...
ing sensible that he had occupied the time ...
House too much already. (*Loud cheering*) ...
would conclude, therefore, with one observ...
whatever might be said of his motives, he s...
certainly give himself very little concern abo...
These opinions of his were not new, nor take...
merely for the moments—and they were u...
without the smallest hostility to the East India ...
pany. Nothing but the firmest conviction ...
have made him bring them forward after the...
been attended with loss, and were likely to be a...
ed with further loss to himself. (*Loud c...
ing*).